

# ARMY



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## MR. LOGAN'S ARMY BILL.

MR. LOGAN'S bill is entitled "A bill to reduce the number of officers in the Army of the United States, and for other purposes;" and in this aim or purpose, as we have elsewhere said, lies, in our opinion, its first and fundamental error. Our belief is that no such legislation is required at the hands of Congress, but that the ordinary reductions by casualty will be ample for all purposes.

We are convinced that two great errors prevail on this subject: the first, that the people desire the mustering out of Army officers; and the second, that there is a great surplusage of them to be mustered out. For ourselves, we have heard but one expression of opinion among intelligent men, namely, that it is a mean and disgraceful business, when the expenses of the Government in mere political patronage are so enormous, to throw out of their profession a few hundred Army officers who were absolutely needed last year, and probably will be next. We express our firm conviction that this sly at the spigot and leaving the bung-hole loose, is really reprobated by the best men of all parties; and that, if Congressmen would but inquire personally among their constituents, they would see that a defence of the Army would stir more sympathy than an attack upon it, and that the people do not want the "policy of economy" to begin by a plan of injustice. If Congress could be disabused of this erroneous idea, there would be nothing more heard of discharging military officers.

In the next place, there is an error regarding the number of officers awaiting orders. The popular belief is that this number is about 600; the real number is 156. The way in which this error came to prevail is this: Congress, in its hasty legislation last year, directed that the 45 infantry regiments should be reduced to 25 by rapid consolidation, and until that reduction should be effected, there should be "no new commissions, no promotions, and no enlistments." Now, at that time, the enlisted men in the infantry were only in for three years, and most of them had served already more than half their term. It was evident that before the officers should diminish by casualty to a number suitable for 25 regiments, the three years would have expired, and as "no new enlistments" were allowed, the Army would be destitute of men. Simply to avoid this result of hasty legislation, Gen. SCHOFIELD effected the consolidation at once, throwing officers out of their places by no fault of their own, but of necessity, in order that new enlistments might be lawfully made. It follows, therefore, that Congress is not now called upon to do anything, since its own action last year contemplated no discharge of officers, and the action which has given us so many officers

awaiting orders would never have been necessary but for the careless legislation prohibiting enlistments. But for this last, the Army would have been slowly consolidated, as Congress intended. Its own act ought not to enure to the harm of many of our best officers.

But let us look at the figures on this subject, even as it is. The number of officers made supernumerary by this consolidation was 622. Of these, 87 were promptly assigned to fill existing vacancies in the three arms, which made the number to be handled 535. Here began to work the ordinary "loss by casualty;" and, before the 1st of November, no less than 25 had resigned or died, or were dismissed, cashiered, or retired.

Congress, therefore, had to consider the case of 509 unattached officers. Now it has occurred to us that this last phrase, which is merely technical, must have deceived some Congressmen and others, from the tone of editorial comment and of speeches obviously designed to be fair. Of these officers called "unattached," many are quite as busy and as necessary to the country as those serving with their regiments. For example, seven are professors in civil colleges, under a law of Congress requiring that duty to be performed; eight are on duty in the Military Academy; sixty are on recruiting service, as palpable a necessity as garrison duty; sixty more are on Indian service; nearly a hundred are on reconstruction duty, to carry out the laws of Congress; thirteen are serving in the Freedmen's Bureau. Here are no less than 250 accounted for at once, who, though technically "unattached," will at once be perceived to be doing duty, and very effectively at that. The *Tribune* makes the assertion that "there are 500 or 600 officers doing nothing, and yet drawing their pay for it." We are sure that that paper, at least, does not consider reconstruction duty "doing nothing." So, in fine, we add one hundred more who are on War Department, engineer, ordnance, aide-de-camp, quartermaster, signal, and other duty. It is unfair to say of these officers, who are reported by General SHERMAN to be "among our very best, who have in battle earned their commissions, and who are ill-qualified to be thrown out of their profession to begin life anew," that they "should not ask to be paid longer for doing nothing."

The total number of officers who are on duty of various kinds, though reported "unattached," is 353. Subtract this number, and we have the true balance to figure on, namely, 156. These, and these only, are the officers "awaiting orders." Now, of these, thirty-five are reported as being either physically disqualified, intemperate, under suspension, in arrest, or inefficient. These will doubtless be discharged in due course, leaving Congress to legislate on a total of 121.

Now, it is admitted that the retired list is to be raised from its present unjust "seven per cent." to the fixed number of 250. This recommendation, made both by Generals SHERMAN and BELKNAP, has encountered no opposing voice, and, in fact, it appears both in Mr. LOGAN'S bill and the rival bill. We may assume this measure, therefore, as certain of consummation. The present number of retired officers is 177. Supposing this increased to 250 (and there are disabled officers enough in the service to fill the number at once), and we have seventy-three other vacancies created, leav-

ing a total, with transfers, of forty-eight officers for Congress to legislate upon.

And now we seriously ask whether all the time that is wasted on this subject is justified by the fate of forty-eight officers, more especially as we instinctively know that the whole principle of turning officers away, out of no fault of theirs, is vicious, unjust, and fatal, even if there were a thousand officers whose salaries we could save? If there be any doubt, let us look once more. We have seen that, from the first of March to the first of November, the ordinary losses by casualty among officers (including everything by which they leave the service) were twenty-five. Let this be calculated on a year's basis, or instead, add the thirty-five already spoken of who are likely to be discharged or already have been, and tell us how many years it will take to dispose of our surplus *without* legislation?

Now, all the bills provide that payment shall be made either for a year, a year and a half, or two years ahead to officers mustered out. Is it not too evident that ordinary causes will have depleted the Army fast enough before two years, even if the plan, so intrinsically desirable on every ground, of giving the infantry regiments a twelve-company organization, were not adopted?

It seems to us that where there is so little call for legislation on this subject, legislation might well be spared. We like the provision for a board in General LOGAN'S bill; the provision for letting any mustering out fall on all three arms; the provision for abolishing brevet rank, and several other details. Our belief is, however, that there is no need of legislation at all for reducing the Army. Congress spent its last session in discussing it, and did all that was required. We have explained how the temporary surplus of officers occurred, and how quickly it will adjust itself and be removed.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to an item inadvertently copied into the JOURNAL several weeks ago, from the *Troy (N. Y.) Whig*, in which appears the statement that the late General Wool saved during five years' service, soon after the close of the war of 1812, the sum of twenty thousand dollars from his pay, by not drawing any money from the Treasury during that period, except for actual expenses, while on a special mission connected with military affairs in the far South and West. The story may answer very well as an illustration of the wonderful results to which a practical exercise of prudence and economy may lead one, but as a statement of fact it will not bear examination. Suppose that General Wool's rank in the Army at the time was that of a captain—and it could not have been higher—his pay, at the rates then allowed, would not have amounted to twenty thousand dollars in twenty years! If he only collected actual expenses during his mission of five years, which means only reimbursement for actual outlay of money for expenses incurred in transporting himself, how did he subsist? We are informed that he was a married man at the time; how did his family live? These are questions which always confound an Army officer when he tries to save money, and one would suppose they must have bothered General Wool somewhat during those five years.

It is safe to say that there is not now, nor was there ever an officer in the Army, entirely dependent on his pay—as nine-tenths of them are—who could live five months without drawing pay, much less five years; and further, that no officer of the Army under the grade of general could save one half of twenty thousand dollars out of his pay in a whole lifetime, even if he lived as long as General Wool did.



## THE ARMY.

THE Senators and Representatives from the State of Virginia having been admitted to their respective Houses of Congress, the command known as the First Military District has ceased to exist. By direction of the President, the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina will compose the Department of Virginia, under the command of Brevet Major-General E. S. Canby, headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, and will form a part of the Military Division of the Atlantic. Commanding officers of all posts and detachments now serving in the limits of the new department will report to General Canby for instructions. The companies of the Eighth Infantry now serving in the State of North Carolina will be relieved as early as possible, and report to Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of the South, for orders.

On the 28th, Brevet Major-General Canby committed the State of Virginia to the civil authorities in an order reciting that

Whereas, the State of Virginia having been declared by law to be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, and senators and representatives therefrom having been admitted and having taken the oath prescribed by law, now, therefore, in conformity with the provisions of the section of law passed in 1867, all authority conferred upon the commander of the First Military District, by above cited law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, commonly known as the reconstruction law, in relation to the civil administration of said State, is hereby committed to the appropriate civil authorities of the State of Virginia, as provided for by the people thereof and approved by the Congress of the United States.

THE movements of troops below indicated are ordered to take place in the Military Division of the Atlantic, with the least practicable delay, under the direction of department commanders: The companies of the Eighth regiment of Infantry, on duty in North Carolina, will be relieved by other troops and sent to such points in the Department of the South as Brevet Major-General Terry, commander thereof, may indicate. Major Stewart and the companies of the Fourth regiment of Artillery at Fort Delaware, Delaware, as soon as relieved by an equal force, to be selected by the commanding general Department of the East from the First regiment of Artillery, will proceed to, and take post at, Fort Macon, North Carolina, relieving the troops at present garrisoning that post. The commanding officer, Company G, Fourth Artillery, at Fort Wayne, Michigan, will report by letter to Brevet Major-General Canby, for assignment to a post in the Department of Virginia. The movement of this company will commence as soon after the receipt of General Canby's instructions as practicable.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued a circular of "Instructions concerning public money intrusted to, and the checks of, United States disbursing officers," which directs that all public money advanced to disbursing officers of the United States must be deposited immediately, to their respective credits, with either the U. S. Treasurer, some Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository other than a national bank depository, nearest or most convenient; or, by special direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a national bank depository, except that each disbursing officer of the War Department specially authorized by the Secretary of War, when stationed on the extreme frontier or at places far remote from such depositories, may keep, at his own risk, such moneys as may be intrusted him for disbursement, and that any officer receiving money remitted to him upon specific estimates, will at once disburse the same accordingly, without waiting to place it in a depository, if the payments are due, and he prefers this method to that of drawing checks. Checks drawn by disbursing officers upon money thus deposited must be in favor of the person, by name, to whom payment is to be made, or in favor of such person, by name, or bearer, with these exceptions: Any disbursing officer may draw checks in favor of himself or bearer for such amounts as may be necessary [1] to pay sums under twenty dollars, in which case he will state in the checks thus drawn that they are drawn to pay small claims; [2] to pay (a) fixed salaries due at a certain period, he may withdraw the necessary amount by checks two days before the salaries are to be paid; (b) to make payments at a distance from a depository, he may withdraw the necessary amount by check. In each case (a and b), however, before the check shall be paid, a list, officially signed by such officer, containing the names of the parties, the sum payable to each from the proceeds of such checks, and the amount thereof, shall be placed with the officer on whom the check is drawn. Any disbursing officer of the War Department specially designated by the Secretary of War may also draw by checks payable

to himself or bearer the amount of his regular monthly pay-roll or vouchers, not to exceed five days before the regular date when payment of such pay-rolls or vouchers is due. Public depositories are not required to pay checks of disbursing officers made payable in the alternative—to any person or his order. Checks will not be returned to the drawer after their payment, but the depository with whom the account is kept shall furnish the officer with a statement of his deposit account monthly, and not oftener, unless in special cases. No allowance will be made to any disbursing officer for expenses charged for collecting money on checks. In case of the death, resignation, or removal of any disbursing officer, checks previously drawn by him will be paid from the funds at his credit, unless said checks have been drawn more than four months before the presentation thereof, or reasons exist for suspecting fraud.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending January 31, 1870.

#### Monday, January 24th.

THE leave of absence granted Captain S. M. Robbins, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 301, December 20, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended fifty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. L. Ledgerwood, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 2, January 4, 1870, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended until March 1, 1870.

#### Tuesday, January 25th.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. A. Johnson, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

On the receipt of this order, the following-named superintendents (recently appointed) will repair to and assume charge of the national cemeteries set opposite their respective names: Jacob M. Berringer, Natchez, Mississippi; Wesley Markwood, Little Rock, Arkansas.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the ordnance sergeant stationed at Fort Marion, Florida, will, under the direction of the chief quartermaster Department of the South, assume charge of the national cemetery at that post.

Captain Robert McClermont, unattached, is hereby relieved from duty in the Fifth Military District, and will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

#### Wednesday, January 26th.

Second Lieutenant George E. Judd, unattached, now awaiting orders at Grand Rapids, Michigan, will, upon the receipt of this order, report in person, without delay, to Brevet Major-General P. St. George Cooke, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for special duty in that department. Upon the completion of this duty, the commanding general Department of the Cumberland will relieve him from duty and order him to his home to await orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-Martial, promulgated in General Court-Martial Orders No. 150, August 25, 1868, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, as directs that Private Samuel Bell, Company A, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, "be confined at hard labor in the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, for the unexpired term of his enlistment," is hereby so far remitted as to release him from confinement August 25, 1870.

Corporal Frank J. Clarke, Company H, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report to the commanding general Fifth Military District for assignment to duty.

Captain E. H. Liscum (unattached) will, as soon as relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District, report in person to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, for assignment to duty at Fort Columbus, New York harbor.

Brevet Major G. Von Blucher, first lieutenant (unattached), will report in person, without delay, to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, for assignment to duty at Fort Columbus, New York harbor.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward, under proper charge, all disposable colored recruits now at that post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where, upon arrival, they, together with the colored cavalry recruits at the latter post, will be reported to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

#### Thursday, January 27th.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain Rufus Somerby, first lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 197, December 2, 1869, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended four months.

Leave of absence for five months, to take effect from the date he leaves the limits of his department, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Mott Hooton, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 306, December 28, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended two months.

Hospital Steward John Stovell, U. S. Army, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This order to take effect January 31, 1870.

As soon as the recruits ordered by Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 13, January 17, 1870, from this office, to be sent to the Fifth U. S. Artillery in the Department of the East, have been forwarded, the superintendent Gen-

eral Recruiting Service, New York city, will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits that are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and forward them, under proper charge, to the points hereafter mentioned for assignment as follows: Fifty-nine to Fort Delaware, Delaware, for assignment to Companies K and L, Fourth U. S. Artillery; seven to Fort McHenry, Maryland, for assignment to Companies C, D, E, and H, Fourth U. S. Artillery; thirty-four to Fort Washington, Maryland, for assignment to Companies A and M, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan will report to the commanding officer Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for duty at that station, relieving Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey. Assistant Surgeon Cowdrey, when relieved, will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty in that department.

Second Lieutenant George W. Budd, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany the first detachment of recruits leaving that post for the Fifth Military District. On the completion of this duty he will join his proper station.

#### Friday, January 28th.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Missouri, will assign one hundred recruits from these which are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Sixth U. S. Infantry, subject to the orders of the department commander relative to their movement.

Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 1, January 3, 1870, from this office, relieving Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, Second U. S. Artillery, from recruiting service and directing him to join his regiment in the Department of California, is hereby revoked.

#### Saturday, January 29th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers are made of officers of artillery, under the provisions of paragraph 6, General Orders No. 99, of November 13, 1867, from this office, establishing the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The officers of the new detail will report for duty at Fort Monroe, May 1, 1870, when those to be relieved will be ordered to join their new companies:

**First U. S. Artillery.**—First Lieutenant J. J. Driscoll from Company F to Company G, vice Brevet Captain B. S. Humphrey, first lieutenant, from Company G to Company F, to be relieved; Brevet Major J. W. MacMurray, first lieutenant, from Company B to Company G, vice First Lieutenant T. H. B. Counselman from Company G to Company B, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness from Company A to Company G, vice Second Lieutenant I. T. Webster from Company G to Company A, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson from Company I to Company G, vice Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, Jr., from Company G to Company I, to be relieved.

**Second U. S. Artillery.**—Brevet Major J. S. Dudley, first lieutenant, from Company C to Company K, vice Brevet Major W. P. Graves, first lieutenant, from Company K to Company C, to be relieved; Brevet Major J. C. Breckinridge, first lieutenant, from Company M to Company K, vice First Lieutenant C. E. Kilbourne from Company K to Company M, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant J. Bassel from Company M to Company K, vice Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond from Company K to Company M, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe from Company — to Company K, vice Second Lieutenant W. Stanton from Company K to Company —, to be relieved.

**Third U. S. Artillery.**—Brevet Major J. R. Kelly, first lieutenant, from Company B to Company A, vice Brevet Major J. G. Turnbull, first lieutenant, from Company A to Company B, to be relieved; Brevet Major G. F. Barstow, first lieutenant, from Company F to Company A; Second Lieutenant J. M. Califf from Company H to Company A, vice Second Lieutenant Charles Humphreys from Company A to Company H, to be relieved; Brevet Captain C. W. Hobbs, second lieutenant, from Company K to Company A, vice Brevet Captain J. B. Eaton, second lieutenant, from Company A to Company K, to be relieved.

**Fourth U. S. Artillery.**—Brevet Captain F. Fuger, first lieutenant, from Company H to Company F, vice Brevet Major H. C. Cushing, first lieutenant, from Company F to Company H, to be relieved; First Lieutenant E. Seeley from Company M to Company F, vice Brevet Captain E. Field, first lieutenant, from Company F to Company M, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant P. Leary, Jr., from Company C to Company F, vice; Second Lieutenant S. W. Taylor from Company F to Company C, to be relieved; Brevet Captain J. S. McEwan, second lieutenant, from Company E to Company F.

**Fifth U. S. Artillery.**—Brevet Captain G. V. Weir, first lieutenant, from Company E to Company C, vice Brevet Major D. H. Kinzie, first lieutenant, from Company C to Company E, to be relieved; Brevet Captain W. E. Van Ried, first lieutenant, from Company D to Company C, vice Brevet Major J. R. Brinckle, first lieutenant, from Company C to Company D, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer from Company H to Company C, vice Second Lieutenant O. H. Howard from Company C to Company H, to be relieved; Second Lieutenant G. E. Sage from Company E to C, vice Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler from Company C to Company E, to be relieved.

Brevet Colonel G. W. Schofield, major, unattached, having reported at these Headquarters, will return to his station, St. Louis, Missouri, via Ilion, New York, at which place the Remington Firearms Company is established.

The telegraphic order of the 26th instant, from this office, directing the commanding general Fifth Military District to order Second Lieutenant George M. Harris, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to his company (K), in accordance with paragraph 3, General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, is hereby confirmed.



By direction of the Secretary of War, the sum of \$141 will be stopped against the pay of First Lieutenant A. Kaiser, unattached, on account of subsistence stores purchased on credit from First Lieutenant C. L. Umbstaetter, Third U. S. Infantry, acting commissary of subsistence, Fort Larned, Kansas, during the months of April, May, July, and August, 1869, and for which he has failed to pay. The amount thus stopped will be turned over to the Subsistence Department.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Brevet Colonel F. E. Prime, major Corps of Engineers, will proceed at once to Boston, Massachusetts, and relieve Brevet Major-General H. W. Benham, colonel Corps of Engineers, of the charge of the defenses of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant M. E. O'Brien, Second U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 163, December 21, 1869, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended five days.

The following named officers will, at their own request, be dropped from the rolls of their regiments and proceed to their homes and await orders: Captain F. M. Cooley, brevet lieutenant-colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William T. Dodge, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant Edward B. Rheem, unassigned, is hereby transferred to the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry and will, upon the receipt of this order, report to the commanding officer Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany the first detachment of recruits to the department in which his regiment is serving. Upon the completion of this duty, he will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to a company.

Paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 6, dated Headquarters Seventh Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 10, 1870, assigning First Lieutenant H. Walworth Smith, Seventh Cavalry, to Company C, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the President, paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 226, from this office, dated September 20, 1869, accepting the resignation of Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, to take effect December 1, 1869, afterward amended by paragraph 8 of Special Orders No. 276, dated November 20, 1869, to take effect March 1, 1870, instead, is hereby revoked.

By direction of the President, Captain Robert N. Scott, brevet lieutenant-colonel, unassigned, is hereby transferred to the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and will, upon being relieved from duty at the headquarters Military Division of the South, report to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to Company A.

So much of Special Orders No. 292, paragraph 3, dated December 9, 1869, as discharges S. A. Beeman, superintendent national cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, is hereby so amended as to take effect January 11, 1870, he having performed duty to that date.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect February 1, 1870, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Dodge, captain, unattached.

Monday, January 31st.

Brevet Captain L. M. Morris, first lieutenant Twentieth U. S. Infantry, having completed the duty upon which he was ordered to this city by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 14, January 25, 1870, from headquarters Department of Dakota, will return without delay to his proper station.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain N. D. Badger, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 286, December 2, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended three months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Tenth U. S. Infantry, by telegraphic instructions of December 23, 1869, from headquarters Fifth Military District, confirmed in Special Orders No. 306, December 30, 1869, from same headquarters, is hereby extended thirty days.

Bugler Pendleton B. Gray, Company L, First U. S. Cavalry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of California for assignment to duty.

Sergeant Franklin E. Brower, Company A, First U. S. Cavalry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report to the commanding officer Camp Bidwell, California, for assignment to duty.

The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph W. Kirkham, brevet brigadier-general, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect February 10, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the President, the following named officers are hereby relieved from their present duties and transferred to the regiments set opposite their respective names, and will report without delay to the commanding officers of their regiments for assignment to companies: First Lieutenant Edwin T. Bridges, to the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Louis P. Derby, to the Eleventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles F. Robe, to the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant John S. Hammer, unattached, is hereby relieved from recruiting service and transferred to the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry. He will turn over the public property and funds for which he is responsible to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Missouri, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and report without delay to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to a company.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Thos. F. Wright, unattached, is hereby relieved from recruiting service and transferred to the Twelfth U. S. Infantry. He will turn over the public property and

funds for which he is responsible to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, San Francisco, California, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and report without delay to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to a company.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will assign all disposable mounted service recruits at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, subject to the orders of the commanding general Department of the Missouri relative to their movement.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon D. D. Clark, U. S. Army, has been ordered to Calvert, Texas.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon P. E. McMullen, U. S. Army, has been ordered from San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas.

MAJOR William P. Gould and Major Charles M. Terrell, paymasters U. S. Army, are engaged in paying the troops at posts in Texas.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smith, captain U. S. Army, is announced as secretary of civil affairs for Military District of Georgia.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Smith, captain U. S. Army, is announced as secretary of civil affairs for the Military District of Georgia.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon T. B. Chase, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Fort Harker, Kansas, and ordered to Fort Wallace, Kansas, to report for duty.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was, January 26th, granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Huntington, assistant surgeon U. S. A., Department of the Missouri.

CAPTAIN Seth Bonney, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to his home at Sterling, Massachusetts, reporting his arrival there to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The remains of the late General Mower have been interred in New London, Connecticut. Governor Jewell and staff, and military companies of Hartford and New Haven, assisted.

BREVE Major B. B. Keeler, U. S. Army, has been ordered, in addition to his present duties, to temporarily perform those of acting assistant inspector-general Department of Louisiana.

LEAVE of absence for seventeen days was, Jan. 18th, granted First Lieutenant Henry W. Lawton, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, at such time as his regimental commander can best dispense with his services.

PERMISSION to delay twenty days, from Jan. 12, 1870, en route to join his command at Fort Bliss, Texas, was, Jan. 20th, granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fred M. Crandal, captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, was, January 17th, granted Second Lieutenant John M. Walton, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant U. S. Army, unattached, has been relieved from duty at the post of Jackson, Mississippi, and ordered to report to the commanding officer post of Vicksburg, Mississippi, to take command of a detachment from that post ordered to Sunflower county.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. Frazer Boughter, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Totten, D. T., and ordered to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., to report to the commanding officer thereof for assignment to temporary duty at that post, while awaiting further orders from headquarters, Department of Dakota.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Department of Dakota, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Captain C. W. Miner, Twenty-second Infantry, the leave to take effect on the opening of navigation on the Missouri river, the ensuing spring.

TRANSCRIPT of officers' register at headquarters Fifth Military District, Austin, Texas, for week ending Jan. 23, 1870: Brevet Captain Cyrus S. Roberts, first lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. M. Washington, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Major I. S. Stewart, paymaster U. S. A.; Acting Assistant Surgeon D. D. Clark, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN James H. Gageby, Third U. S. Infantry, has been ordered from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of conducting 100 recruits for the Third Infantry from that post to Forts Larned and Dodge, Kansas. Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. Army, will also accompany the recruits to Fort Dodge, from which point he will return to Fort Riley, Kansas.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of War, the following named officers have been appointed aides-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Charles H. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Louisiana, to take effect from January 7, 1870: Captain George Baldey, U. S. Infantry, unattached; Captain Luke O'Reilly, U. S. Infantry, unattached.

CAPTAIN E. W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry, has been relieved from special duty at headquarters Department of Dakota, and ordered to Fort Shaw, M. T., to report to the presiding officer of the General Court-martial convened at that post for the trial of Captain O. O. G. Robinson, Second Cavalry, as a witness in the case. As soon as his services can be dispensed with by the Court-martial, he will join his company (G) without delay, for duty therewith.

TRANSCRIPT from officers' register at headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending January 23, 1870: Assistant Surgeon P. F. Harvey, U. S. Army; Brevet Major Andrew Geddes, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss,

major Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Randolph, major, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major Placidus Ord, captain.

FIRST Lieutenant Richard Vance, Nineteenth Infantry, has been ordered from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, La., to report to the acting judge-advocate of the Department of Louisiana. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Gregory, U. S. Army, has been ordered from New Orleans, La., to Jefferson, Texas, to report in person to the commanding officer of the post for duty, and by letter to the medical director Fifth Military District. Acting Assistant Surgeon Julius Morlanco, U. S. Army, has been ordered from New Orleans, La., to Nacogdoches, Texas, to report in person to the commanding officer of the post for duty as post surgeon, and by letter to the medical director Fifth Military District.

THE remains of the late General Lovell H. Rousseau were brought from New Orleans, for burial at Louisville, on the 29th ult. The body was supposed to be in a perfect state of preservation, but when the coffin was opened it was found that the face was not in a condition to be seen. The coffin, with that containing the remains of General L. D. Watkins, was placed in the court-house, and was under military guard till the hour of the funeral on the following day. They were buried with Masonic, military, and civil honors. Three ex-Confederate generals participated, one as assistant marshal and two as pall-bearers. About 5,000 persons went to the cemetery, and not less than 20,000 assembled along the line of march to witness the procession. A eulogy on Rousseau was pronounced at the grave by the Rev. Mr. Herwood.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial was to convene at Waco, Texas, Monday, January 17th. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert M. Morris, major Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Johnson, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Captain George W. Ballantine, U. S. Army; Captain Andrew S. Bennett, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Robert P. Warren, U. S. Army; Brevet Major William Russell, Jr., second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A MILITARY Commission is to convene at Fort Richardson, Texas. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Conyngham, captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Tullius C. Tupper, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Captain David I. Ezekiel, first lieutenant U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Henry B. Mellen, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Isaac N. Walter, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Frank W. Russell, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. First Lieutenant James F. Hill, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate.

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to meet at the post of Jackson, Mississippi, on the 3d of February. Detail: Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Granger, brevet major-general, Sixteenth Infantry; Captain D. M. Vance, brevet major, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant William H. Vinal, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant William Quinton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant William J. Dawes, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. S. Appleton, U. S. Army; Captain C. R. Layton, brevet major, Sixteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was to convene at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, January 24th. Detail: Brevet Major-General Alexander McD. McCook, lieutenant-colonel Tenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Parks, captain Tenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain William H. King, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, Tenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant H. M. Cronkhite, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Clayton S. Burbank, Tenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles E. Bottsford, Tenth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Major Robert P. Wilson, captain Tenth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Benton, M. T., on the 21st day of February. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Baker, Major Second Cavalry; Brevet Major N. W. Osborne, captain Thirteenth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, captain, assistant-quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Major Lewis Thompson, captain Second Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon A. B. Campbell, captain U. S. Army; First Lieutenant H. D. Bowker, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry. Captain S. T. Norvell, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 10, 1869, of which Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, colonel Third U. S. Infantry, was president, was arraigned and tried Captain Samuel B. Lauffer, assistant-quartermaster U. S. Army, on the charges of "disobedience of orders," "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "knowingly making to his superior officer a false return of the public property under his control, and for which he was responsible." The accused pleaded "not guilty" to all, and was found "not guilty" on all, and acquitted, Major-General Schofield approving.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, on the 10th day of February, for the trial of Second Lieutenant William E. Doyle, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando H. Moore, captain Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain Joseph B. Rife, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain J. W. Powell, Jr., Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain James W. Walsh, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain George T. Robinson, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Michael J. Hogarty, Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant George P. Sherwood, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Alexander M. Wetherill, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant David L. Craft, Sixth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Colonel William W. Sanders, captain Sixth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.



## DRUNKENNESS ON DUTY.

We give the proceedings in the following case entire, as being of both interest and value to the Army:

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at Baton Rouge, La., pursuant to Special Orders No. 247, series of 1869, from these headquarters, of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barnard, captain Nineteenth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried:

Corporal John Fitzgerald, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry.

Charge.—Violation of the Forty-fifth Article of War. Specification.—That he, Corporal John Fitzgerald, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry, having been duly mounted as a corporal of the post guard, did become drunk. This at Baton Rouge, La., on the 8th day of November, 1869.

Plea.—To the specification—Not guilty. To the charge—Not guilty.

Finding.—Of the specification—Guilty. Of the charge—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be confined in post guard-house for the period of forty days, the last seven days to be solitary, and on bread and water diet.

II. The record in the foregoing case was returned to the Court by direction of the commanding general (General Mower), December 24th ult., for reconsideration of the sentence, with the following remarks:

"The accused, having been judged by the Court deserving of punishment by confinement, for the offence of which it convicted him, cannot properly be deemed worthy to retain his warrant as a non-commissioned officer. It should have been provided, therefore, in the sentence, that he be reduced to the grade of a private. The principle is one which the custom of the service has invariably approved."

The Court, having reconsidered its sentence, reformed the record with the following indorsement:

"The Court, having taken into consideration and maturely considered the remarks of the acting judge-advocate of the department, is of the opinion, that, although the custom of the service might warrant an amendment of the sentence, the Forty-fifth Article of War—of a violation of which the accused has been found guilty—will not justify the Court in inflicting any other than corporal punishment. The Court, therefore, respectfully adheres to the sentence imposed."

The following correspondence covering the points raised in this case, and communicating the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General thereon, is published for the information and guidance of officers of this department in such cases hereafter:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,  
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 4, 1870.  
Brevet Major-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate-General U. S. A.,  
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to ask for your opinion upon the following subject:

A non-commissioned officer is convicted of the charge of "Violation of the Forty-fifth Article of War."

Corporal punishment is deemed an improper one in the case of a non-commissioned officer, and the custom of the service does not permit it. But he can be punished only corporally for this offence; therefore, how can he be punished? It has been held that reduction to the grade of a private—thereby removing the objection to corporal punishment in such case—inasmuch as it results in imposing upon the soldier labors from which he would as a non-commissioned officer be exempt, such as police, fatigue, sentinel duty, etc., is corporal punishment within the meaning of the Forty-fifth Article. Has this view of the subject your approval?

This is the view which has heretofore obtained in this department, and the question is now raised by a court-martial for the first time.

Many cases might be cited as precedents, they having passed the scrutiny of the Bureau, among which I will mention that of Sergeant Samuel Anderson, Company B, Thirty-ninth Infantry, published in General Orders No. 18, from these headquarters, series of 1869 (record forwarded March 26th), and that of Sergeant Adam Beaton, Company K, Twenty-fifth Infantry, published in General Orders No. 55, same series (record forwarded September 15th). Very respectfully, etc.,

(Signed) B. B. KEELER,  
Captain and Brevet Major, U. S. A., Acting Judge-Advocate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1870.  
Major B. B. Keeler, Acting Judge-Advocate, Headquarters Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

MAJOR: In answer to your communication of the 4th inst., you are advised as follows:

The Forty-fifth Article of War is mandatory. It does not permit, but requires, that a non-commissioned officer, equally with a soldier, guilty of drunkenness on duty, shall suffer corporal punishment, and none other. The existence of a usage of the service, however well established, protecting such an officer from such punishment, can be of no avail in affecting the power or duty of a court-martial in imposing a sentence under this article. It might well be otherwise, if the punishment had been, as under the Ninety-ninth Article, left discretionary.

As to what punishments may be resorted to as being corporal, in the sense of this article, consult title "Forty-fifth Article," especially paragraph 5, in the Digest of Opinions of this Bureau. Because of the embarrassment which may be found in selecting an appropriate corporal punishment for a non-commissioned officer, in view of the usage alluded to, I am of opinion that a sentence of reduction to the ranks may be accepted as a legal punishment under the article in question. In one of the cases to which you refer, that of Sergeant Beaton, the court added also confinement under charge of the post guard, and carrying a log of wood weighing thirty pounds. Some punishment of this nature in addition to the reduction would certainly render the sentence

more strictly conformable to the requirements of the article. Very respectfully, etc.,

J. HOLT, Judge Advocate-General.  
Brevet Major-General C. H. Smith, reviewing the case, says: The tenet of the court in this case would, if sustained, result in effectually depriving a court-martial of the power to properly punish a non-commissioned officer for one of the greatest breaches of discipline which a soldier can commit—drunkenness on duty.

The proceedings and findings in the case of Corporal Fitzgerald are approved. The sentence is disapproved. He will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

## MR. LOGAN'S ARMY BILL.

MR. LOGAN introduced in the House of Representatives, January 27th, the following bill, which was read twice, ordered to be printed, and made a special order for Wednesday, February 2d, after the morning hour, and from day to day until disposed of. This is the Military Committee bill to which we referred last week:

A BILL to reduce the number of officers in the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to assemble a board, to consist of one major-general, two brigadier-generals, and two colonels, who were in active service in the Army during the late war, two or more of said officers to be selected from among those appointed to positions in the Regular Army on account of distinguished services in the volunteers. It shall be the duty of said board to examine fully into the military record, qualifications, and general fitness of all officers of the Army, whether of the line or staff, below the rank of brigadier-general, and upon such examination to recommend for appointment or transfer to vacancies, or retention in the positions of present assignment in the staff corps and departments, or in the regiments of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, such officers as the board may decide to be best fitted to fill the same, on account of previous active service, willingness to continue to do duty, and moral standing. The commanding officer of each of the several military departments and chiefs of the several staff departments of the United States shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, forward to the Secretary of War, for the information of said board, a list of officers serving in, or borne on the rolls of their respective departments, whether of the line or staff, who, by reason of inexperience, inefficiency, immoral conduct, or other cause, have given evidence of want of adaptation to the military service, and who, for the reasons above mentioned, can without detriment to the service be mustered out of the Army. The board shall report their recommendations when determined upon to the President, and the President, provided he shall approve said report, is hereby authorized to make and order such transfers, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make such appointments as he shall deem proper, of the officers so recommended, to vacancies then existing in the line or staff, or which may occur within the space of six months thereafter. And all of the said officers who shall not be so recommended by said board for transfer or appointment, shall, from and after the approval of said report by the President, be honorably mustered out of the Army of the United States. And also all officers whose names are in the list so recommended by said board, who shall not be transferred or appointed as aforesaid by the President within said space of six months, shall in like manner be honorably mustered out of the Army of the United States: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the end of said term of six months, no transfers or appointments shall be made except from the list so recommended to the President by said board.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer transferred under the provisions of this act to fill a vacancy of the grade previously held by him, shall take rank in such grade from the date of his commission, and not from the date of transfer or the date of the commission of the officer whose muster out caused the vacancy.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the offices of general and lieutenant-general of the Army shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same, and no longer; and when such vacancy shall occur in either of said offices, immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said office shall become inoperative, and shall by virtue of this act from thenceforward be construed as repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy, there shall be only three major-generals; and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, select, without regard to seniority, the three major-generals to remain in commission, and the others shall be mustered out of the service of the United States on said date.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy, there shall be only six brigadier-generals; and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, select, without regard to seniority, the six brigadier-generals to remain in commission, and the others shall be mustered out of the service of the United States on said date.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the offices of adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general of subsistence, chief of ordnance, chief of engineers, paymaster-general, surgeon-general, and judge-advocate-general shall be filled by the appointment or assignment of an officer who shall have the rank and pay of a colonel; but the present incumbents may continue in the above-named offices at the rank and pay above mentioned.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers who may be mustered out of service by the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to one year's pay and allowances from the date they are so mustered out.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso of the sixteenth section of the act approved August third,

eighteen hundred and sixty-one, limiting the number of officers on the retired list of the Army to seven per centum of the whole number of existing officers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And hereafter the number of officers who may legally be retired in accordance with existing laws, shall be in the discretion of the President: *Provided*, That the whole number retired shall at no time exceed two hundred and fifty.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the brevet rank in the Army of the United States shall be abolished; and that hereafter no officer shall assume the title or wear the uniform of a rank other than that of the grade actually held by him.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the assignment to duty, as additional second lieutenants, of the graduates of the Military Academy.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Army of the United States to hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and any such officer accepting or exercising the functions of a civil office shall at once cease to be an officer of the Army, and his commission shall be vacated thereby.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That section second of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervising and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in relation to all acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on similar estimates or accounts by the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury, or either of them. The Secretary of War shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion it shall promote the economy and efficiency of the Indian service, to establish convenient departments and districts for the proper administration of the duties now imposed by law on the superintendents of Indian affairs, and upon agents and sub-agents, and to substitute for such superintendents and agents, officers of the Army of the United States, who shall be designated for that purpose, and who shall then become charged with all the duties now imposed by law upon the superintendents and agents thus superseded, and without additional compensation therefor. The Secretary of War shall also detail an officer not below the rank of colonel to fill the office and discharge the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Officers of the Army designated to perform the duties of commissioner, superintendent, agent, or sub-agent shall be responsible for any neglect or maladministration, according to the rules and articles of war. All contracts for transportation connected with the Indian service shall hereafter be made in the same manner and at the same time provided for transportation for the use of the Army. The Secretary of War shall be authorized to withhold all special licenses from traders, and, under regulations to be by him prescribed, to provide the times and places at which all traders complying therewith may present themselves for bargain, barter, and exchange with the several Indian tribes, according to the laws of the United States regulating the same: *Provided*, That the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs may continue in office until the expiration of his term, unless otherwise ordered by the President.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of the officers of the Army shall be as follows: the pay of the General shall be twelve thousand dollars a year; Lieutenant-General shall be ten thousand dollars a year; the pay of major-general shall be seven thousand five hundred dollars; the pay of brigadier-general shall be five thousand dollars; the pay of colonel shall be three thousand five hundred dollars; the pay of lieutenant-colonel shall be three thousand dollars; the pay of major shall be two thousand five hundred dollars; the pay of captain, mounted, shall be two thousand dollars; the pay of captain, not mounted, shall be eighteen hundred dollars; the pay of adjutant shall be eighteen hundred dollars; the pay of regimental quartermaster shall be eighteen hundred dollars; the pay of first lieutenant, mounted, shall be sixteen hundred dollars; the pay of first lieutenant, not mounted, shall be fifteen hundred dollars; the pay of second lieutenant, mounted, shall be fifteen hundred dollars; the pay of second lieutenant, not mounted, shall be fourteen hundred dollars; the pay of chaplain shall be twelve hundred dollars; the pay of aide-de-camp to major-general shall be two hundred dollars per annum in addition to pay of his rank; the pay of aide-de-camp to brigadier-general shall be one hundred and fifty dollars per annum in addition to pay of his rank; the pay of acting assistant commissary shall be one hundred dollars in addition to pay of his rank; and these sums shall be in full of all commutation of quarters, fuel, forage, servants' wages and clothing, longevity rations, and all allowances of every name and nature whatever, and shall be paid monthly by the paymaster: *Provided*, That fuel and forage in kind may be issued to officers by the Quartermaster's Department, as now allowed by law and regulations: *And provided further*, That when any officer shall travel under orders, and shall not be furnished transportation by the Quartermaster's Department, or on a conveyance belonging to or chartered by the United States, he shall be allowed ten cents per mile, and no more, for each mile actually by him travelled under such order, distances to be calculated according to the nearest post routes; and no payment shall be made to any officer except by a paymaster of the Army. Officers retired from active service shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States flagship *Severn*, Rear-Admiral Poor, and the monitors *Dictator* and *Saugus* left Havana on the 24th ult. for Matanzas, and thence for Key West, arriving there on the 1st.

THE new Prussian iron-clad, the *Great Elector*, is now being fitted out at Wilhelmshaven, and she will be provided with revolving turrets, instead of a broadside battery as originally intended.

THE steamer *Nipsic*, Commodore Selfridge, has sailed from New York for the isthmus of Darien. The *Guard* and a steam tug followed. The expedition was to reach its destination about the 3d of February.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. Shock has been ordered to Portland, Maine, charged with the duty of inspecting the British iron-clad turret ship *Monarch*, with general instructions to examine all portions of the vessel connected with the engineer's department and the turrets. Mr. Isaac Newton, formerly of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, has proceeded to Portland on a similar duty, intrusted to him by the executors of the Stevens estate. Mr. Newton is associated with General McClellan in the construction of the Stevens battery.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: General Banks this afternoon sought to get the House to adopt a resolution authorizing the withdrawal of W. L. Hanscom's resignation as Naval Constructor, but objection was made that it would present a difficult question for solution, and one that is now exercising the Committee on Naval Affairs, namely, as to the rank that one takes when he is reinstated. Those who remain continuously in service claim that they, having been promoted by reason of the temporary voluntary or involuntary displacement of an officer, shall not be affected in rank or position upon the reinstatement of that officer.

A DESPATCH dated Havana, Jan. 30, says: The Spanish gunboat *Number Three* ran on the Colorado reefs, and is a complete loss. Her crew have arrived at this port. The steamer lately captured off Nuevitas by a Spanish man-of-war was brought to this city to-day. It turns out that she is the American tug *Lloyd Aspinwall*, now in the Haytian service, and was carrying despatches to the Consul-General of the United States at Havana and the Admiral commanding the United States Navy in the West India waters. An investigation is in progress, and the tug will probably be released to-morrow. The second lot of Spanish gunboats, built at New York, have arrived at this island. Twelve of them entered this harbor this morning, and the thirteenth has arrived at Cardenas. They experienced a very heavy storm on the Florida coast.

OWING to the fact that the appropriations for the Bureau of Steam Navigation and Construction were exhausted, the Secretary of the Navy was obliged to order the discharge, on the 31st of January, of over 3,000 workmen from the various navy-yards. This result of their economical ideas in regard to naval matters, did not please the members of Congress, who were visited by their constituents with prompt complaints of the hardships to which they were subjected by being thrown out of work, and a bill was promptly introduced by the Committee on Appropriations, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make transfers for the use of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and Steam Engineering of certain balances to the credit of the other bureaus of the Navy Department, which are available for the current year. The amendment of the committee specifies the amounts of transfers from the different bureaus as follows: From the Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$1,400,000; from the Bureau of Construction and Equipment, \$399,000; from the Bureau of Navigation, \$250,000; from the Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$1,950,000—in all \$3,999,000. The result was, a modification of the Secretary's order to the effect that all mechanics on the pay-rolls of the Steam Navigation and Construction Bureaus, who were employed on work of other bureaus, may have their names transferred to the pay-rolls of the bureaus in which employed. The effect of these later instructions will be to suspend a part of the first order, and will result in the retention of nearly two-thirds of the number who were to have been discharged.

THE British iron-clad *Monarch* fulfilled the purpose of its visit to this country on Saturday last, Jan. 29th, by landing the remains of George Peabody at Portland with appropriate ceremonies. On Thursday Admiral Farragut paid an official visit to Captain Commerell of the *Monarch*, accompanied by Rear Admiral Thatcher, Captain Almy, Commanders Harmony and Fairfax, the officers of the United States Army stationed at Portland, Mrs. Farragut and Mrs. Governor Chamberlain, the Mayor of the city and a few others. On the day following the *Monarch* was open to the public. Friday Admiral Farragut gave a dinner to the officers of the fleet, Governor Chamberlain, the Mayor of Portland, and a few other guests being present. On Saturday the coffin containing the remains of Mr. Peabody was landed with a procession of men-of-war's boats, received at the wharf by the local military organizations, officers of the Army and Navy, and various civic committees and delegations, and borne to the City Hall in procession. The landing procession was headed by the tug *Iris* with the band of the Fifth Artillery, and several officers from the forts. Commander Harmony followed in his gig, the *Leyden* came next with the corpse, and was followed by Captain Commerell of the *Monarch*, as chief mourner. Then followed four boats from the *Monarch* and eighteen from the American men-of-war, twenty-two in all, in double line, in tow of the tugs, with oars tossed, and with the British and American colors trailing behind. Last of all came Admiral Farragut and his staff in the *Cohoe*.

set. On Tuesday the remains were escorted to the cars in a procession of which four companies of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, and two companies of infantry, and the officers of the Army and Navy at Portland took part.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

JANUARY 26.—Captain Edward T. Nichols as chief of staff of the Asiatic Fleet on the 15th of February.

Lieutenant-Commander O. F. Heyerman, Masters Geo. M. Totten and H. W. McKee, and Chaplain John R. Matthews, to the Colorado on the 15th of February.

Surgeon Henry O. Mayo, to the Colorado, and as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Fleet, on the 15th of February.

Master William Watts, and Surgeon William M. King, to the Congress on the 5th of February.

JANUARY 27.—Lieutenant E. B. Thomas, Paymaster Caspar Schenck, and First Assistant Engineer A. H. Fisher, to the Congress on the 5th of February.

Master Daniel W. Davis, to the *St. Marys* on the 5th of February.

Paymaster James N. Carpenter, to the Colorado on the 15th of February.

Paymaster Wm. F. A. Torbert, to the Idaho.

First Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher, to the *Fantic*.

Second Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, to the *Michigan*.

Sailmaker Thomas O. Fasset, to the receiving ship *Independence*.

JANUARY 28.—Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin F. Lamberton, to duty in the Pacific Fleet.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarbell, to the *Wasp*.

JANUARY 29.—Commander Oscar F. Stanton, to command the receiving ship *Vandalier*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign Horace McElroy, to the Colorado on the 15th of February.

Ensign James W. Carlin, to signal duty at Washington, D. C., on the 7th of February.

Ensign Hamilton C. Tallman, to signal duty at Washington, D. C., on the 7th of February.

JANUARY 31.—Commander A. C. Rhind, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

FEBRUARY 1.—Lieutenant-Commander James N. Miller, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th inst.

Boatswain Edward Kenney, to duty at League Island.

## DETACHED.

JANUARY 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Stephen A. McCarty, from the Navy-yard, New York; Ensign W. B. H. Frailey, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia; Ensign J. V. B. Bleeker, from the Navy-yard, New York; Ensign Adolphus Marx, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st January, and ordered to the Congress by the 5th of February.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry F. Pickens, from the Naval Academy; Master Bloomfield Melville, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia; Ensign John E. Pillsbury, J. R. Selfridge, and C. F. Welch, from the Navy-yard, Boston; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, from the Navy-yard, New York; Assistant Surgeon Chas. L. Cassin, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, on the 31st January, and ordered to the Colorado on the 15th of February.

JANUARY 27.—Commodore Joseph F. Green, from duty as member of a board, and ordered to command the South Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, hoisting his broad pendant on board the Congress.

Lieutenant Charles H. Stockton, from the Navy yard, Philadelphia, on the 31st of January, and ordered to the Congress on the 5th of February.

Assistant Surgeon John J. Liggett, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st of January, and ordered to the Congress on the 5th of February.

Second Assistant Engineer John A. Scott, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Congress on the 5th of February.

JANUARY 28.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry C. Machette, from the *Wasp*, and ordered home.

JANUARY 29.—Passed Assistant Surgeon George S. Culbreth, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

JANUARY 31.—Commander Wm. P. McCann, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander M. L. Johnson, from the Plymouth, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

FEBRUARY 1.—Ensign W. H. Beecher, from the *Swallow*, and granted sick leave.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending January 29, 1870:

James Thompson, beneficiary, January 20th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

William Holford, paymaster's writer, January 24th, U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*, Washington City.

Edward Gay, second assistant engineer, January 19th, at Greenpoint, L. I.

Walter Weston, ordinary seaman, January 23d, U. S. steamer *Potomac*.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

THE following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Remey.—On January 13, 1870, ordered to report to the adjutant and inspector of the corps as the officer detailed to instruct the officers at headquarters in the Army code of signals.

First Lieutenant James M. T. Young.—On January 13, 1870, ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. McCawley, commanding marines, as the officer detailed to instruct the officers of his command in the Army code of signals.

Captain John H. Higbee.—On January 15, 1870, ordered to be detached from the Philadelphia, Pa., station, and to report to the naval commandant as the officer detailed to command the marines on board the steamer Congress, flag ship of the South Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, and as fleet marine officer of that squadron.

Second Lieutenant Edward T. Bradford.—On January 15, 1870, ordered to be detached from the Brooklyn, N. Y., station, and to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report by February 1, 1870, to the naval commandant for duty on board the steamer Congress.

Captain and Brevet Major James Forney.—On January 20, 1870, granted leave of absence for fifteen days from January 24, 1870, from the Philadelphia, Pa., station.

Ensign.—In the list of changes forwarded for publication in issue of January 22d, the notice relative to Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Gibson should have read—"On December 30, 1869, ordered to be detached from the headquarters barracks, and to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty," instead of to the naval commandant at Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty on board the steamer *Guard*.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

## ARMY.

## JANUARY 31ST.

Alexander, A., Captain.

Brodie, M., Captain.

Carpenter, C. C., Colonel.

De Nyse, J., Captain.

Edick, F., Captain.

Ford, A. T., Colonel.

Gray, R., Captain.

Marshall, Thos. T., Captain.

Fratt, A. M., Major.

Ross, Richard, Captain.

Rosecrans, W. S., Major-General.

Smith, J. E., Captain.

Silvester, A., Captain.

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons: Major B. S. Church, Second division staff; Brevet Major Andrew Sheridan, U. S. A.; Surgeon T. Woolverton, U. S. N.; Charles H. Harding, late apothecary U. S. steamer *Powhatan*; R. B. Irwin, W. J. Hassell.

## CHANGES IN NAMES OF VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, January 22, 1870.

James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 18th inst., I have the honor to submit herewith a list of the vessels of the United States Navy, the names of which have been changed since the 4th of March, 1869.

The changes in the names of these vessels have been made to conform with the resolution of March 3, 1919, Statutes at Large, vol. 3, page 538, and the act of June 12, 1858, Statutes at Large, vol. 11, page 319, which require vessels of the first-class to be named after States, those of the second and third classes after rivers, cities, or towns, and others by the Secretary of the Navy, as the President may direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. ROBESON,  
Secretary of the Navy.

## FIRST-CLASS VESSELS—CHANGED TO NAMES OF STATES.

|                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Neshamony to Nevada.      | Pompanoosue to Connecticut.    |
| Ammonoosue to Iowa.       | Passaconaway to Massachusetts. |
| Kewadin to Pennsylvania.  | Quinsigamond to Oregon.        |
| Madawaska to Tennessee.   | Shakamaxon to Nebraska.        |
| Minnetonka to California. | Wampanoag to Florida.          |
| Ontario to New York.      |                                |
| Piscataqua to Delaware.   |                                |

## SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES—CHANGED TO NAMES OF RIVERS, CITIES, OR TOWNS.

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Moshulu to Severn.      | Contoocook to Albany. |
| Pushmataha to Congress. | Kenosha to Plymouth.  |
| Algoma to Benicia.      | Manitou to Worcester. |

## IRON-CLAD VESSELS LESS THAN THIRD-CLASS—NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT'S DIRECTION.

|                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Casco to Hero.         | Shiloh to Iris.          |
| Chenio to Piscataqua.  | Squanto to Algora.       |
| Kalamazoo to Colossus. | Tippecanoe to Wyandotte. |
| Kickapoo to Kewadin.   | Tunxis to Otsego.        |
| Manayunk to Ajax.      | Waxhaw to Niobe.         |
| Naubus to Minnetonka.  | Tonawanda to Amphitrite. |
| Neosho to Osceola.     | Agamenticus to Terror.   |
| Sangamon to Jason.     |                          |

Of this latter class, eleven have not been in commission, and Congress has authorized their sale as unfit for service.

## TO DISBURSING OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,  
January 1, 1870.

General Orders No. 146.

Disbursing officers of the Navy will, in future, comply with the following instructions:

1st. In addition to the returns now required by the Department, its bureaus, and the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, paymasters must, from the date of this order transmit to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, as soon as the same are executed, duplicates, or certified copies of monthly money statements and accounts of sales of bills of exchange and public property, and of all receipts of money from other paymasters, and from every other source.

They must also transmit, with their regular quarterly returns to the same Bureau, but in a separate enclosure, duplicates or certified copies of quarterly accounts current, and abstracts of open purchases, and a statement showing the balance "due and unpaid" or "overpaid" on the account of each officer, seaman, and marine borne upon the pay-rolls for the quarter for which the above-mentioned returns are rendered.

2d. The Department requires that all public bills be in triplicate, and marked respectively, "Original," "Duplicate," and "Triplicate," and that they show, on their faces and indorsements, the appropriations from which paid, and the respective office or bureau having cognizance of the same.

Of the public bills paid by paymasters of sea-going vessels, whose money accounts are settled at the end of a cruise, the triplicates are intended for use, and to be filed at such office or bureau, to which, arranged in separate packages, and accompanied by special abstracts and letters of advice, they must be forwarded quarterly. The duplicates, accompanied by a general abstract, and arranged in the order of their numbers, must also be forwarded quarterly, with the other returns for the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. The originals must be forwarded at the end of a cruise with the final returns for the Fourth Auditor.

Of the public bills paid by paymasters of stations and receiving ships, purchasing paymasters, and all other paymasters whose money accounts are settled quarterly, the triplicates, except in cases where the bills, or copies of the same, have previously been submitted, or forwarded to the respective office or bureau, must be arranged and forwarded in the same manner as above directed in the case of triplicates of bills paid by paymasters of sea-going vessels. The duplicates must be filed for reference in the office of the paymaster who has paid the bills. The originals must be forwarded quarterly for final settlement with the other returns for the Fourth Auditor.

3d. In all cases the exterior of a package must show the nature of its contents and for whom it is intended. As the sole object sought in requiring returns to be forwarded through commanding and fleet officers is that they may know that paymasters render the same with the promptness prescribed by regulation, all packages must be sealed by the paymaster forwarding them, and must not be opened during transmission. All letters of advice must be forwarded unsealed.

4th. In forwarding any or all of the above mentioned returns or packages (except duplicates or certified copies of monthly money statements and accounts of sales of bills of exchange and public property, and of all receipts of money from other paymasters, and from every other source, which, as above stated, must be forwarded to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing as soon as exe-



cut), they together with all other quarterly or final returns must be enclosed in one package and prominently marked "Quarterly (or Final) Returns U. S. —, Paymaster —," and forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy through the channels prescribed by regulation.

5th. Paymasters having balances of money on hand under any appropriation from which they have made no payment for a period not exceeding three months, must, whenever an authorized public depository is accessible, deposit the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and without delay forward certificates of deposit to the Department, or to the bureau having cognizance of said appropriation, and to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

6th. Paymasters must state upon their accounts current the appropriations to which their several receipts and expenditures of money belong.

Commanding officers of stations and vessels must acknowledge the receipt of this general order, transmit copies of the same to the paymasters under their respective commands, and be responsible for its enforcement.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

#### MR. SCOFIELD'S NAVY BILL.

MR. SCOFIELD introduced in the House of Representatives, on the 24th ult., the following bill, which was read twice, ordered to be printed, and recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A BILL for the reorganization of the Navy of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and there is hereby, established and connected with the Navy Department, a board of naval survey, to be composed of three officers of the Navy not below the grade of captain of the line, who shall be from time to time designated and detailed for that duty, by the Secretary of the Navy. It shall be the duty of said board to revise the allowance books of the complement of men and equipments of vessels of the Navy, and to recommend such alterations and amendments thereof, from time to time, as to them may seem expedient; and when, in the opinion of the Secretary, the exigencies of the service will permit, all plans and specifications for the construction, equipment, armament, and substantial alteration of vessels of war, shall be submitted to said board for their opinions in writing thereon to him. No money shall be expended in the construction of any vessel of war, and no contract shall be made for the construction or equipment of such vessel, without the assent and authority of the Secretary of the Navy being thereto first given.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of each and every commanding officer afloat to make, from time to time, as he may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy, full, specific, and particular reports of the performance of the vessels under their respective commands, together with such suggestions and recommendations as to their equipment, armament, stowage, steering qualities, and accommodations, as they may deem proper; which reports shall be submitted by the Secretary to the Board of Survey for their examination.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of said board, if practicable, to make annually a personal examination of each navy-yard, station, depot, and arsenal belonging to the United States, and under the charge of the Navy Department; to inquire into the regulations established for the government thereof, and the discipline maintained; to inspect each department of every such yard, depot, or station, and the manner of keeping the books and accounts; to inspect the public works, docks, wharves, buildings, and vessels, at each of said yards, depots, stations, and arsenals; and to make full reports of their examinations, together with their recommendations, to the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to detail an officer of the Navy, not below the grade of commander, to act as the secretary of said board of survey.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no promotion to the grade of lieutenant-commander, on the active list, shall be made until the number in said grade shall be reduced below eighty, which shall thereafter be the number allowed by law; and when the number of lieutenant-commanders shall have been so reduced, section five of the "Act to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866, shall stand repealed. And as the number of lieutenant-commanders is reduced, the number of lieutenants shall be increased, until the number in said grade of lieutenants, on the active list, shall be two hundred and eighty, which shall thereafter be the number of lieutenants allowed by law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the number of masters and ensigns authorized by law is hereby fixed and established at one hundred in each grade; and ensigns in the Navy shall hereafter be steerable officers unless assigned to duty as watch and division officers. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as vacating the commission of any master or ensign now in the service.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the active medical corps of the Navy shall consist of one surgeon-general, with the assimilated rank of commodore; five medical directors, with the assimilated rank of captain; ten medical inspectors, with the assimilated rank of commander; ten deputy medical inspectors, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander; forty surgeons, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; forty passed assistant surgeons, with an assimilated rank of, and next after, that of lieutenant; and forty-five assistant surgeons, with an assimilated rank of, and next after, that of master. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any medical officer of his commission; and no promotion shall be made to any of the grades herein mentioned, until the number in such grade shall be reduced below the number mentioned in

this section. The pay of the surgeon-general shall be that now allowed to the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; and medical directors, medical inspectors, and deputy medical inspectors, shall be paid as now, from the date of their commissions as surgeons.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the active pay corps of the Navy shall consist of one paymaster-general, with the assimilated rank of commodore; five pay directors, with the assimilated rank of captain; ten pay inspectors, with the assimilated rank of commander; ten deputy pay inspectors, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander; twenty-five paymasters, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; twenty-five passed assistant paymasters, with an assimilated rank of, and next after, that of lieutenant; and twenty-five assistant paymasters, with an assimilated rank of, and next after, that of master. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any pay officer of his commission, and no promotions shall be made to any of the grades mentioned in this section until the number in such grade shall have been reduced below the number therein mentioned. The pay of the paymaster-general shall be that now allowed to the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and pay directors, pay inspectors, and deputy pay inspectors shall be paid as now, from the date of their commissions as paymasters.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the engineer corps of the Navy shall consist of one director-general of machinery, with the assimilated rank of commodore; eight chief engineers, constructors of machinery, with the assimilated rank of captain; ten chief engineers of the first class, with the assimilated rank of commander; ten chief engineers of the second class, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander; forty engineers, with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; fifty passed assistant engineers, with an assimilated rank of, and next after, lieutenant; and seventy-five assistant engineers, with an assimilated rank of, and next after, master. But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any officer of the engineer corps of his commission; and no promotion shall be made to any of the grades mentioned in this section, until the number in such grade shall have been reduced below the number therein mentioned. The pay of the director-general shall be that now allowed to the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; and chief engineers, constructors of machinery, and chief engineers of the first and second class, shall be paid as now, from the date of their commissions as engineers.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the grades of first and second assistant engineers shall be called hereafter, respectively, assistant and passed assistant engineers; and the grade of third assistant engineer is hereby abolished; but no commission of any officer of that grade, who has been wounded in battle while in the service, shall be vacated by the terms of this section; and any such officer now in said grade, shall, notwithstanding disability caused by such wound, be entitled to be examined for promotion, anything in any previous law to the contrary notwithstanding; nor shall the commission of any officer of that grade be vacated, who failed to receive the promotion to which he was entitled by law, because of absence or sea service; but any such officer shall receive such promotion if he passes the required examination, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That an appointment as fleet captain, fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster, or fleet engineer, shall give no additional rank or pay.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, above the grade of chief engineer of the second class, deputy medical inspector, and deputy pay inspector, shall not be required to do duty at sea, unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the exigencies of the service demand it.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be two constructors with the assimilated rank of captain, and four with the assimilated rank of commander; four assistant constructors with the assimilated rank of lieutenant-commander, and four with the assimilated rank of lieutenant; four chaplains with the assimilated rank of captain, and seven with the assimilated rank of commander; four professors of mathematics with the assimilated rank of captain, and four with the assimilated rank of commander. All other chaplains and all other professors shall have assimilated rank with lieutenant-commander. The secretary to the Admiral shall have assimilated rank with captain; the secretary of the Vice-Admiral shall have assimilated rank with commander; secretaries to rear-admirals and to commodores commanding squadrons, shall have assimilated rank with lieutenant-commanders.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, and also constructors, chaplains, and professors of mathematics who have served faithfully for forty-five years, shall, when retired, have assimilated rank with commodores; and officers of these several corps, who have been or shall be retired at the age of sixty-two years, before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, on the completion of forty years from their entry into the service, shall, also, from that time have the assimilated rank of commodore; and officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, and also constructors, chaplains, and professors of mathematics who have been, or shall be, retired for causes incident to the service before arriving at sixty-two years of age, shall have the same assimilated rank on the retired list as pertained to their position on the active list.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the office of solicitor and naval judge-advocate-general be, and the same is hereby, continued and established.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the title of staff officer shall not apply to any officer of the Navy except to those composing the staffs of commanders-in-chief of squadrons or of divisions, and shall apply to these no longer than while they are serving.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That when the office of chief of bureau in the Navy Department is filled by an officer below the grade of commodore, such officer

shall have the rank of commodore during his term of service as chief of bureau; and the chiefs of the several bureaus shall receive a salary equal to the sum of the pay and allowances now received by a commodore of the line on sea duty.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That appointment to and promotion in the various grades of the medical, pay, and engineer corps, hereby established, shall be made upon the principles governing appointments and promotion in the various grades of the line under the provisions of existing laws; and all officers of the Navy shall rank with the several grades to which they are assimilated, according to the date of their commissions carrying the assimilated rank; but no officer of the medical, pay, or engineer corps, shall exercise command, except in the corps or department to which he belongs, nor have any additional right to quarters on account of his assimilated rank.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That commanding officers of vessels of war, of navy-yards, naval stations, and other naval establishments, shall always take precedence over all officers placed under their command; that executive officers of vessels of war, navy-yards, naval stations, and other naval establishments (who represent the organization thereof), shall, as far as practicable, be next in rank in the line to the commanding officer, and shall, as such representatives, take precedence over all officers attached to such vessels, yards, stations, or establishments, while in the discharge of their duty as connected with such vessel, yard, station, or establishment.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act the active list of the United States Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, viz.: One brigadier-general, commandant; one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel; three majors; one adjutant and inspector; one paymaster; one quartermaster; one assistant quartermaster; fifteen captains; twenty-four first lieutenants; twenty-four second lieutenants; one sergeant major; one quartermaster-sergeant; one drum-major; one principal musician; one hundred and fifty sergeants; one hundred and fifty corporals; thirty musicians for band; fifty drummers; fifty fifers; and fifteen hundred privates: *Provided,* That no commission of any officer now in the marine corps shall be vacated by this act; but no appointment shall be made in any of the grades of said corps until the number of officers in that grade shall have been reduced below the number herein authorized.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That any officer of the Navy below the grade of commander, who, upon examination for promotion, shall not be found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of his failure upon such re-examination, shall be dropped from the service.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That officers who have been promoted in pursuance of the ninth section of the "Act to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy," approved March 2, 1867, shall be entitled to receive, from the date of such promotion, the same pay when not on active duty that they were, at the time of being so promoted, entitled to when not on such duty, under the laws then in force regulating the pay of officers on the retired and reserved lists of the Navy; and the said section of said act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That the students in the Naval Academy shall hereafter be styled cadet-midshipmen; and they shall be selected and appointed as prescribed in the eighth section of the "Act to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy," approved March 2, 1867, and shall be subject to the laws applicable to the students at said academy; but this shall not be construed to authorize the appointment of cadet-midshipmen from among boys enlisted in the Navy. When cadet-midshipmen shall have passed successfully the graduating examination at said academy, they shall receive warrants as midshipmen, ranking according to merit; and shall, within one year after such graduation, be entitled to examination for promotion, and, successfully passing the same, may be promoted to the grade of ensign as vacancies in the number allowed by law in that grade may occur; and the pay of midshipmen shall be one thousand dollars per annum.

#### THE NAVY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. KETCHAM introduced in the House of Representatives, January 28th, the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL for the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That after the passage of this act no person shall receive the commission of assistant surgeon in the Navy of the United States unless he shall have received a diploma from a medical college of acknowledged high standing, and shall have passed a satisfactory physical examination before a board of naval surgeons, who shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy; and no person shall receive the commission of passed assistant surgeon in the Navy of the United States until he shall have served at least two years as an assistant surgeon on board a public vessel of the United States, at sea, and unless, also, he shall have been examined and approved by a board of surgeons, constituted for this purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in the examination of medical officers of the Navy, there shall not be established by the board any rule limiting the candidate for appointment or promotion to any particular school of medicine.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## ODE TO A PAIR OF TIGHT BREECHES.

Written maliciously and with the direct animosity against No. 1's and a sparsity of cloth, and directed personally against those unmentionables, but preceded with a sigh!

Ah, life is short, and so art thou,  
But yet I'll wear thee;  
I'll storm thee, Breech', I'll do it now;  
I'll get thee on, but Mars tell how,  
Unless I tear thee?

What nimble fingers stitched thy seams,  
That seem still shrinking?  
What jaunty shears cut that seat,  
That needs extension near two feet  
Or more, I'm thinking?

What Shylock gave his bond due sealed  
To fitting make thee  
To warrior's limbs in camp or field?  
Appropriate fact, "Thou'lt never yield  
An inch"—De'il take thee!

Shades of old hats and carpet rags,  
Grasp my propellers;  
Ghosts of old coats and gunny bags,  
Of all the human garb the tags (including  
mummies),  
Ye're here, poor fellows.

MACK McKINNEY,  
42d Private Company D, Tenth Cavalry.

## THE REGIMENTAL STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In view of the probable adoption of new regulations, and other legislative action by the present Congress, affecting the Army, I beg leave to call the attention of all concerned to a matter which I believe has not been discussed, and which appears worthy of notice. The act of July 28, 1866, provides that the adjutant and quartermaster of the regiment shall be selected from among the first or second lieutenants. It has always appeared to me eminently just, as well as proper, that the ranking lieutenants in the regiment should be entitled to these staff positions.

It cannot be denied that next after a captaincy the places of regimental adjutant and regimental quartermaster are the most desirable in the regiment. These are places of honor, which, while they entail some additional labor, receive a higher compensation and confer valuable privileges. Other things being equal, it appears nothing more than just and reasonable that the ranking lieutenants should have these places as a legal right, just as much as that they shall first succeed to a captaincy, or take the first choice of quarters, above the juniors, by virtue of seniority. It may be said that the colonel ought to be permitted to select his regimental staff from his lieutenants, and that in making the selection the choice should be made with reference to special qualification and fitness for these places, and that this special qualification and fitness is not a necessary concomitant of rank. This is certainly true as far as it goes, but then, as rank does not carry ability and fitness among captains any more than it does among lieutenants, why not authorize the colonel to say which captain shall command at the several posts at which his regiment may be serving, and that the several post commanders shall be selected with reference to fitness for that special duty, without any regard to rank? The one appears quite as just and reasonable as the other, and under the present system it is quite as often found that the officer commanding by virtue of seniority falls as far below some of his own command, in the measure of exercising the functions of commanding, as it is found that ranking lieutenants, not staff officers, fall below those selected by regimental commanders for adjutant and quartermaster.

But to authorize a colonel to select from his captains the officer to command, without any regard to rank, would be manifestly unjust, and colonels would be found who would not scruple to give command to a favorite or relative, though greatly junior; and very many ranking captains would suffer the humiliation of seeing younger and less experienced officers placed in positions of preference that now belong indefeasibly to the senior. If it is a humility to a captain to be deprived of command when his rank entitles him to it, it is no less disagreeable to a lieutenant to see places of honor and preference closed against him, because he is not a kinsman or favorite of the commanding officer. A colonel in selecting his regimental staff is supposed to consult only the good of the service. If, then, he passes the ranking lieutenants and selects a junior, there is an implied opinion of the regimental commander expressed in such a selection, that the ranking lieutenants are not, for some reason, as competent as the junior selected. It is frequently the case that in the grade of lieutenant the junior has more capacity than the senior, and there are similar cases among the higher ranks; but every lieutenant should be competent to discharge the duties of either adjutant or quartermaster of a regiment, and if, after a reasonable time to learn the routine of office, he is found unable to do so, let him be dismissed for incapacity.

But aside from the justice that appears to demand that the ranking lieutenants shall have the regimental staff appointments, there seems to be an eminent fitness in it. First, under such a rule, every lieutenant would take his tour of duty as a company officer; he would take his share of scouts, marches (on foot), guard duty, picketing, policing, fatiguing, and other duties which a company officer may be called to do, and would, by that means, learn something of men and how to command them, before he succeeded to his captaincy.

Such a thing as rising from a second lieutenantancy to a captaincy through regular promotions, without a single day's experience in company duty, would not occur. Secondly, every lieutenant in the Army would have an opportunity of familiarizing himself with the duties of these staff appointments and their kindred duties, after having served his tour as a company officer before he came to his captaincy.

Besides this, as adjutant and quartermaster are the most desirable places in the regiment after a captaincy, it opens these places to regular promotion—a thing very desirable at this time among the lower grades. Lastly, it appears highly proper that these officers, to whom every company officer must make reports, and who so often convey the orders of the colonel, shall be as near the rank of the colonel as practicable. M.

## HOW TO REDUCE THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: To dispose of officers awaiting orders, increase the retired list; then have every officer in the line examined by the nearest surgeon (the surgeons to be under oath, their reports to be secret and made direct to department headquarters); every officer reported by the surgeons as unfit for active field service to be ordered before a retiring board, and retired if found unfit by permanent physical disability for active field service in time of war; the vacancies so caused to be filled by the surplus infantry officers.

The staff officers, except those in the Engineer, Ordnance, and Medical Departments, to be examined in a similar manner, the senior vacancies to be filled by regular promotion in each department, and the junior vacancies by selections from the line. If there are surplus officers left, convene examining boards, and send before these boards the officers reported by department and regimental commanders as least competent, from dissipated habits, want of ability, general neglect or ignorance of duty, lack of pride in their profession, etc.

The officers who decline to appear before this board, or found deficient by it, to be wholly retired with a liberal starter, say one year's pay for every three they have served, the same allowance to be given officers who may wish to leave the service.

If we are to muster out any officers, first place the physically incompetent where justice to them, the service, and to their brother officers requires them to be placed, on the retired list. Then from the remainder muster out those who will be the least benefit to the service.

INFANTRY.

## SMALL CHANGES IN DETAILS OF THE ARTILLERY TACTICS, ETC.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the edition of the Field Artillery Tactics issued by Van Nostrand in 1864, under the head of "Formation of Company," page 47, it is prescribed that "when an incomplete detachment consists of an odd number of men, the vacancy is to be left in the rear rank in the next file but one from the left, that number being omitted in calling off." In a detachment of seven men, this would forbid there being any number five. Paragraph 323 prescribes that the cannoneers composing each of the gun detachments retain their numbers, and be kept in a fixed relation to each other when in rank and file formation; but as soon as this rank and file formation is broken, and the cannoneers take their posts at the piece, they must accept a new numbering prescribed in paragraph 129, page 84, where there is a number five in a detachment composed of seven men; and this principle of numbering is clinched by paragraph 94, page 73, which says: "When from necessity the detachment consists of less than nine, the higher numbers are struck out." This contradiction in the Tactics should cease, and the cannoneers should have the same numbering whether at their posts or in ranks. A simple method of effecting this is to commence the enumeration in the front rank, having the odd numbers in the front and the even in the rear rank, the vacancy remaining in the rear rank as now.

2. Under paragraph 65, page 66, there should be a method prescribed for opening files to the front and rear from closed or open ranks. Let the commands be: 1. *To the front and rear, open files*; 2. *March*; 3. *Right dress* (a superfluous command generally given in these Field Artillery Tactics, when opening ranks); 4. *Front*.

The front rank executes this command exactly as it does *To the front, open files*. But at the first command all the rear rank face to the rear except No. 1, who stands fast during the whole movement; and at the command *March* they all move to rear; No. 3, three yards; No. 5, six yards; and No. 7, nine yards. This is the promptest method of opening files I ever saw tried.

3. In paragraph 67, what is meant by describing a circle from rear to front? Does the blade ascend or descend as the moulinet is commenced and completed? We have our way of doing it; but the Tactics should be clearer.

4. Under paragraph 71 and following, the position of the edge should be stated for the first and second motion of each one of the points.

5. For the sake of expedition, let No. 3 be keying up the sponge and rammer staff in limbering (paragraph 115) while the piece is being brought about, No. 1 doing his work at the wheel.

6. In moving the piece by hand, prescribe that the foot nearest the piece shall be in advance when the piece is seized.

7. Paragraph 483, page 187, several manœuvres from the column of pieces should be prescribed, as also from a similar column, with every caisson in rear of all the pieces. The column of sections may be the column of drill, but those mentioned were our columns of war.

8. Paragraph 525, page 205, prescribe a method of closing intervals and wheeling simultaneously, where the space is limited. The commands: 1. *On right piece to — yards, close interval*; 2. *Battery right wheel*; 3. *MARCH*.

9. When the caissons have to pass their pieces in coming into battery, as in paragraphs 532, 540, and 541, let the caissons halt for the cannoneers to dismount at the command *In battery*, which should be given just as the caissons are on a line with the horses of the piece. This keeps the whole battery under the control of its commander, is more expeditious, and relieves the men from the danger of being run over by the limber.

It would be convenient if the new edition of the Tactics showed in the head of each left-hand page what school, and in that of each right-hand page what manœuvre, is under discussion.

It would be a great saving to the Government if a fourth of the horses allowed a light battery in peace times, or, at least, all the spare horses, were mares (pardon the apparent Hibernianism), with a stallion of proper form and qualities to be furnished each battery, above the present allowance; and none of the horses should be over five years old when purchased. A battery so organized would not need a remount during a hundred years of peace. Will one of the light artillery captains have a laugh, and try it? Probably not, for it would be more trouble; and what do they care for expense?

There should be no lieutenants of ordnance; but artillery subalterns should be detailed on four years' tours to perform their duties, and the captains of ordnance should be selected from the first lieutenants of artillery. What is the use of an artillery company having twice as many lieutenants as one of either cavalry or infantry? This arrangement would give this flock of subs something to do, and in the proper line of their duties, too, as is proved by the organization of foreign armies, to say nothing of relieving the Army of another branch of the service, which is conscientiously kept in ignorance, from their youth upward, of all the duties of the line; and nothing, too, of ultimately relieving the Government of the expense of maintaining twenty-six subalterns now mentioned in the organization of the Army. ONYX.

## SWORDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The remarks of "A. K. J." in your issue of Jan. 8th against "the wearing of the" swords run too plumply counter to the accumulated prejudices of centuries to be carried out thoroughly (during our present Presidential). But his fight is practical sense against prejudice, and I hope he will at least find an entering wedge for the working of his idea. Can't he get the sabre abandoned by the light artillery in peace, or cut short to the old Roman sword? or abandoned by the cavalry in the Indian country? To show how generally useless, cumbersome, and noisy this pretended weapon is, will the cavalry officers everywhere let us know how often in their experience sabres have been left behind, if possible, and how often they have figured in a fight? If they will give us the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth of their experience, the deduction therefrom will be but a question of arithmetic, though we would be proud to read two or three columns of their deductions too.

I never saw a light artillery soldier killing or killed with a sabre, and have found this quondam weapon more troublesome to transport and less useful than old iron. As an officer I am ready to wear or abandon it.

SUPPORTER.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that Captain Von Schelliba and Lieut. Von Ditmar, both of the Prussian army, and the latter the inventor of the explosive known as dualine, have been giving a practical test of its qualities at the Hoosac tunnel, which has proved very successful. The experiments included trials of its power upon rocks, simply placing a few ounces on the surface and covering it with dirt, upon a boulder in the open field, the hole being drilled in the usual way and the dualine lightly "tamped" in, and in the regular work of the tunnel, at the west and central shafts. In every instance the explosive did all that is claimed for it, and proved itself a most powerful agent for breaking things. The same weight of the dualine is more effective than nitro-glycerine, while it is also considerably cheaper, and is absolutely safe in handling. Its obvious advantages over glycerine are so great that a considerable quantity of it has been ordered already, and it is probable that it will soon be exclusively used by the Meers. Shanly in their work on the tunnel. Its great advantage is in the safety with which it can be used, even allowing for accident or carelessness. While possessing many of the properties of glycerine, it is so prepared and combined with other substances as not to be exploded by concussion; indeed, when not confined and fire is applied to it, it does not explode, but simply burns. Lieutenant Ditmar brought over with him from Germany 100 pounds of dualine in a carpet-bag, and we are sure he would not have treated nitro-glycerine in that confident manner. There have already been numerous fatal accidents from glycerine, at the tunnel, and any explosive that will be equally effectual, and yet safe to handle, will be a real boon to the workmen, if to no one else.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The state of our naval ordnance is the reverse of being satisfactory, and although we may possibly congratulate ourselves that we are as well off in this respect as are our neighbors, the fact is, nevertheless, one of a most damaging character. The accounts which we have received from her Majesty's ship *Hercules* inform us that five out of her eight large guns have been injured in the course of the practice to which they have been subjected. One has been completely destroyed by the bursting in the muzzle of a Palliser shell, and the other four have been re-vented, but this does not prevent an escape of gas. These and other circumstances have attracted the serious attention of the Admiralty, and we are enabled to announce that the system which Sir Joseph Whitworth has been for so many years laboring to bring to perfection is now about to have a fair trial from their lordships."



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**BREVET Major and Captain George Burroughs**, of the Corps of Engineers, died at Charleston, S. C., January 23d, of congestion of the brain, while on board of the steamer returning from a tour of inspection. Major Burroughs was a native of Boston, and was the son of Rev. Dr. Burroughs of that city. He was graduated from the Military Academy June 17, 1862, and promoted to second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He served honorably during the war as assistant engineer of Morgan's Division, Army of the Ohio, and assistant engineer of the Department of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Chickamauga and Nashville. After the war he was assigned to duty at Boston, and was engaged in the construction of fortifications and in the survey of Provincetown harbor. In May, 1869, he was assigned to duty as engineer of the Sixth Light-house District, on the South Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Charleston. He was a young officer of ability, and one whose personal traits endeared him to a large circle of friends. He leaves a wife and two infant children.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

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### CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIANS.

THE Indian Commission has at last laid its report before the Senate and House Committees on Indian Affairs, and the key-point of the whole controversy seems to be whether or not the Indian shall be treated as a citizen, and so governed. We understand that the Commission does not object to the reservation policy so long proposed by the Army, but does object to placing the Army in authority over the Indians to keep them on the reservations. It is clear to us, however, that unless the same authority that places the Indians there can prevent them from leaving, the whole thing will be a farce, and the Army might just as well play "tag" with the red men, or treat the reservations as "goals," which the players may leave if they like, on the single penalty of being captured and taken back.

Of course this is evident to everybody; and accordingly the Commission proposes, as we understand, that instead of making the Army govern the Indians, they shall have a sort of civil police, with regular magistrates to punish offences committed by and against the Indians. Now, "police duty" of any sort is not a pleasant duty, and the Army would gladly resign it; but we think the result of attempting any other sort of police for the Indians would be that the whole Army would become a sheriff's posse comitatus, and that sheriff would be General SHERIDAN. There is but one way to get rid of military government, and that is to establish civil government. If the Commission will go to that length (and they do recommend, we believe, a territorial government for the Indian Territory south of Kansas), they will be consistent. But, as a matter of fact, civil process is almost idle to talk of at present, on many grounds, for Indian government. We shall leave others to tell us how the Indians would get on as citizens; but we think the Army will still be needed. We are glad, however, to note that the Commission heartily recommends the abolition of treaties.

A bill to establish the Indians under civil authority by organizing a new Territory of Lincoln, and consolidating the Indian tribes under a territorial government, was introduced into the House of Representatives January 28th, by Mr. CULLEM. The boundaries proposed for the new Territory are Kansas on the north, New Mexico and Texas on the west, Texas on the south, and Arkansas and Missouri on the east. It is proposed that the governor of this Territory should be *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The legislative power is vested in a governor and Legislative Council, consisting of one member of each tribe or nation with a population of less than five hundred, and an additional member for each one thousand Indians or fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred. The tribes or nations have the right to select their representatives, and, if none are formally selected, it is provided that they shall be represented by their chiefs, in the proportion named, in the order of their rank. A census is to be taken in advance, under the direction of the governor, who shall fix the number of members of the Council to be allowed each tribe or nation. The first session of the Council is limited to sixty days, and the following ones to forty days. Males over twenty-one, who have adopted the customs of

civilized life, are entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to election to the Council. The qualifications of voters at subsequent Councils are to be determined by the laws of the Territory. Tribes hereafter moving to the Indian Territory shall not be allowed representation until they shall have been recognized by the Territorial Council as having complied with the provisions of this act.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court and District Court, the judges of which are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and shall hold office during good behavior. These courts are required to recognize all laws, rules, and usages of the Indian tribes as to the members of and within the limits of the tribes, when they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the Legislative Council.

Delegates to Congress are to be elected by the votes of those entitled to elect the members of the Legislative Council. The lands of the Territory are to be surveyed and allotted in severalty among the Indians, two sections in each township being reserved for schools. It is also provided, in conclusion, that in all appointments preference (qualifications being equal) shall be given to competent members of the Indian nations or tribes lawfully within the said Territory; the object being to create a laudable ambition among them to acquire the experience necessary for the duties of officers of importance in said Territory.

In alluding to the longevity or service ration, General BUTLER, we believe, has remarked that it is a singular fact that as Army officers grow venerable they grow voracious. Witiccisms may effect what sound argument cannot accomplish; but we hope that, in the general upheaval that seems to be at hand for the Army, the principle of increased pay for increased length of service will not be ignored. An examination of the Army Register will demonstrate absolutely the justice of such a provision as the only means of compensation for the difference of time in different arms of the service, or in different arms of the same service, in passing from one grade to another. Let us call the attention of the chairmen of the Military Committees to one or two illustrations. The senior captain in the artillery has been in service twenty-two years; the next, twenty-one years; the next, twenty years; the next, nineteen years. Now there will be found perhaps twenty majors of infantry, half as many of cavalry, and scores in the staff corps, who, by natural promotion, have attained a grade giving them several hundred dollars more pay than their less fortunate brother officers. Take another arm of the service, say the infantry, and there will be found officers of twenty years' standing (some of them distinguished too by several brevets won in the field) still captains, and far down on the list, while there are among the junior majors of the same arm officers of less than ten years' service.

These accidents are unavoidable, and no pay-bill is a just bill that does not recognize them. If promotion were uniform and regular, it would be proper to make the pay depend entirely upon the grade, and independent of length of service. But, if one officer is to remain a captain for a quarter of a century, with the increased expenses attending the growth of family and approach of middle age, it is rank injustice to give him less pay than is allotted to an officer many years his junior, who, by good luck, and not superior merit, has reached an extra grade.

The longevity ration to a certain extent equalizes this irregularity of promotion. We are pleased therefore to hear since Mr. LOGAN's Army bill was reported to the House and printed, the committee have agreed upon two important amendments, one providing that quarters shall be furnished in kind, and the other providing that in lieu of the longevity ration an increase of ten per cent. shall be paid on the salaries proposed by the bill for every five years' service, with the limitation that no salary shall be increased more than forty per cent., and that the pay of a colonel shall in no case be more than \$4,500 a year, or the pay of a lieutenant-colonel more than \$4,000. The latter



amendment is no more than just, and meets the objection of dispensing with the longevity ration.

AMONG the consolidations of corps that have been proposed from time to time, none seem more natural than that of the artillery and ordnance. We do not mean that kind of consolidation desired by the parties who instigated the proceedings against the present Chief of Ordnance, but a matured scheme which would give to the ordnance the benefit of the large practical experience of the artillery, and to the artillery a chief, and the incentives to and opportunities for greater development. This question has been discussed periodically for many years, sometimes with bitterness. It must be said, however, in justice to the artillery, that, ardently desiring as the best officers of that arm of the service do, some change that would give them a voice in the preparation of the material they have to use, they took no advantage of the hostility of Congress to the Ordnance Department to urge their claims, or even to discuss them. They have shown a professional and proper interest in sustaining the Ordnance Department in any controversy involving the integrity and usefulness of its officers, or the incalculable services of such men as General RODMAN. They have shown, too, a desire to avoid extraneous discussion on such points as the one made in the otherwise sensible letter of a young civilian appointee recently published in the JOURNAL, that the engineers and ordnance are the two "scientific" corps of the Army, though it is natural that they should hold to the opinion that in excluding artillery officers from any voice in the preparation of material, the ordnance are committing the same error which the officer referred to so sharply charges against the engineers.

We doubt whether artillery officers are ready to admit that the fact that an officer holds a commission in the ordnance is proof that he can derive no benefit from official association with any officer of artillery; and we have no doubt that there are officers in the Ordnance Corps who could with advantage to the service change places with officers of artillery who possess a peculiar aptitude and taste for ordnance duties, and who have had the benefit of years of experience in the use of the material they would be called upon to manufacture.

Were the artillery to be permanently represented on the Ordnance Board on occasions when artillery matters are under discussion, would not new light, derived from experience, be thrown on its deliberations, and some useless and annoying and always expensive mistakes prevented? Such a representation is, we understand, in contemplation, and in no way can the Chief of Ordnance show his good sense better than by favoring it. There is an evident desire among artillery officers for a chief to look after its interests; to excite and direct investigations; to collect results; and to relieve the Ordnance Department of the details, such as care and preservation of material. Having a chief, their next want is an organization which will enable the country to avail itself of the officers in either branch best fitted for purely ordnance duties; and to effect this the office of Chief of Ordnance and Artillery should, we think, be united in one head.

We fail to see how such a consolidation would be in any respect detrimental to the ordnance, while we are disposed to think that it would stimulate the artillery to reach the level of the "two scientific corps," and might even result in an elevation of the scientific corps themselves.

THE new Army Register for 1870 has much information of interest to the Army, and to which we shall have occasion to refer hereafter. The list of infantry officers unassigned is placed on record, but we hope that before another Register makes its appearance they will all have fallen into the line of active duty, and that Congress will be persuaded to give the service a little time to adjust itself to its changed condition, and refrain from setting the guillotine in motion until it is satisfied that ordinary casualties are not at work with activity sufficient to reduce the Army to the comfortable proportions they prescribe for it.

SOME pigeon-shooting extraordinary, as the sporting papers have it, is reported. The tidings read that "Colonel BAKER has just killed 173 Pigeons," and that with an ease apparently which makes the affair quite a slaughter. Let us trace a little more clearly the origin of this expedition. During the past summer in Montana, the Blackfeet and certain other tribes in that region had conducted a systematic stealing of stock and plundering of settlements, their robberies in several cases being accompanied by murder. At one time there were fears of a war with the whole Blackfeet tribe, and General DE TROBRIAND's command was seriously threatened by the Indians. BEAR CHIEF, MOUNTAIN CHIEF, and other leaders of bands were especially conspicuous in these outrages. When winter set in, a lull occurred, and General PARKER, Indian Commissioner, was able to report on the 23d of December as follows: "In Montana a part of the Piegiens have been on the war path, and apprehensions have been entertained of serious troubles; murders of citizens have been committed by other Indians, and citizens have retaliated, but the danger of a serious outbreak, it is believed, is past." However, mindful of the success of winter expeditions, as illustrated last year by General CUSTER's movement against BLACK KETTLE and the Cheyennes, an expedition was organized early last month against BEAR CHIEF's camp. This expedition, consisting of four companies of the Second Cavalry and one of the Thirteenth Infantry, all under command of Colonel BAKER, left Fort Shaw on the 18th of January, and, after five days' march, early on the morning of the 23d surprised BEAR CHIEF's camp, consisting of 44 lodges. The surprise was complete, and no quarter was given. PA and MOUNTAIN CHIEF escaped with six or eight soldiers, leaving everything behind but the horses they rode. The rest were slaughtered in their lodges, to the number of 173. The whole camp was utterly burned and destroyed, including the winter supplies. Three hundred horses, many of which had been stolen from the whites, were recaptured and brought away. Among the killed was BEAR CHIEF, who was known to have murdered several whites; and, indeed, most of last summer's murderers and marauders have been killed. It is a foul nest that has been broken up; and the people of Montana may now breathe more freely. Other bands of the Blackfeet are flying across the frontier to escape the punishment they merit. Our only loss was one man killed and one wounded. The days of FETTERMAN massacres, let us hope, are gone by; and with such affairs as those of CUSTER, CARE, and BAKER, the Indians will soon be tired of fighting.

It certainly would seem fair to assume that if the country appoints officers to its regular service, it will not muster them out except for incompetency; and it would seem also that the difference in this respect is palpable between a regular service which calls on men to discard all other vocations and adopt the life of the soldier, and a volunteer service which expressly contemplates that the officer shall be discharged at the end of a single war; and yet we find one of the ablest and most intelligent papers in the country arguing in this way:

"Nearly five years have passed since our civil war ended; yet we have five to six hundred Army officers drawing pay from the Treasury, yet doing nothing whatever to earn it. It is not their fault that they do not earn their wages; it is our good fortune that we have no present need of their services, and we are entitled to profit by it. The boys who for \$16 per month carried muskets through blood and fire till the rebellion was crushed, were paid off and sent home, as was right; their mustering-out bounty of \$50 to \$100 each was all the extra they received. The officers who, since LEX's surrender, have mainly done nothing and been well paid for it, should now be paid off and mustered out as the rank and file were."

Now, this is precisely the way some Congressmen argue. What does it mean? It cannot be that both the people who discuss and the people who decide the subject can be so ignorant of the difference between the agreements, both express and implied, in the regular and volunteer services, as to jumble the moral obligation in this way. Let us put the case in another light. Suppose that, after ten years of peace, war should break out, and the

officers who had joined in peace times, discovering that their field expenses, mess-table, etc., would be largely increased during the war, should thereupon resign, declaring that, much as they would like to serve the country, their duties to their families, and the certainty that they could make more money by gun contracts and shoddy contracts, would prevent them from remaining in the service in time of war. Would there be no moral obligation discovered then? Economy is as important to the man as to the nation; but would the question of economy be the only one to consider in that case? Would it be enough for the officers then to say for themselves, as the *Tribune* now says so gravely, "We are bound to be just; we cannot afford to be bounteous, much less prodigal. If we are ever to pay our great debt, we must be rigidly, sternly, systematically frugal"? Would not the real and just reply of the people be that these servants were ungrateful hounds, with souls bounded within the rims of sixpences, who knew no motive but sordid selfishness, and that of the meanest and most short-sighted sort?

Now, pray, what is the difference between the two cases? "It is not our fault that the country needs us now," would be the cry of the graceless scamps, and, in however dignified and self-satisfied a tone they might say it, it would be all the same; "but it is our good fortune that we have no present need of our Army salaries, and we are entitled to profit by it." We entreat Congressmen to remember that privileges and responsibilities are reciprocal, that there is no right without its correlative duty, and that the very fact that they rely on officers shows that officers should be able to rely on them. Had officers pushed themselves unasked into the service, it would be different; but Congress itself invited them into it, the condition being the renunciation of old employments. The time when the country needs fidelity from its officers is war; the time when officers need fidelity from the country is peace. But this "heads I win, tails you lose" policy, already referred to, however gravely "frugal" it may sound, is shamefully ungrateful, unfair, unjust, and suicidal. Such a policy in any private business—discharging faithful employees merely because trade momentarily slackens—would ruin it by raising for the "economical" merchant a crop of eye-servants and of clerks always ready and anxious to give him the slip. In a great nation, it is preposterous.

THE following midshipmen have been appointed by the President, at large, and from the District of Columbia:

1. G. K. McGunnegle, son of late Lieutenant-Commander McGunnegle, U. S. N.
2. Henry J. Hunt, son of Brevet Major-General Hunt, U. S. A.
3. Wm. B. Decatur, son of Captain Stephen Decatur, U. S. N.
4. George T. Emmons, son of Commodore George F. Emmons, U. S. N.
5. Augustus C. Macomb, son of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Macomb, U. S. A.
6. Thomas N. Wood, son of Chief Engineer Wood, U. S. N.
7. James V. Turner, son of Commodore Peter Turner, U. S. N.
8. John C. Caldwell, son of late Captain James Caldwell, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves.
9. Willie G. Clark, son of Brevet Colonel J. C. Clark, U. S. A.
10. Wm. G. Harrington, son of Colonel Harrington Columbus Ohio.

Alexander Sharp, Jr., from District of Columbia. The above are ordered to report at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, between the 20th and 30th of June next, for examination.

WE publish elsewhere in this number the most important bills introduced in Congress during the week relating to the Army and Navy. The petitions for an increase of the pay of officers of the Army have been received and referred to the Military Committee of the House, but will probably receive no attention. Petitions have been presented to the Senate, one asking for some remedy for the present condition of medical officers of the Navy, and another against any change in the rank of line and staff officers of the Navy.

WE receive notice just as we go to press of the death of Brevet Major John Cusack, captain U. S. Army, which occurred at Galveston, Texas, on the 14th of January.

THE answer to the poetical "Riddle," published in the JOURNAL of January 23d, is Gravity.



## THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

GENERAL THOMAS, GENERAL HALLECK, AND GENERAL GRANT.

"H. V. B." writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from Washington what he considers to be the true story of the contemplated removal of Major-General Thomas just previous to the battle of Nashville. He says:

The original documents are the best authority in the case. From them it appears that General Grant, from City Point, was watching the situation in Tennessee with intense anxiety. Responsible as he was for the movements of all the armies, he was deeply solicitous lest a failure to speedily engage Hood before Nashville should give him an opportunity to cross the Cumberland by one of his flanks and march toward the Ohio. General Grant repeatedly urged Thomas to move. The latter constantly replied that he was making his preparations as rapidly as possible. At length General Grant, believing that longer delay, for any reason, would involve far more risk than a movement even without full preparation, telegraphed an order to General Thomas, through headquarters in Washington, relieving him and assigning General Schofield to the command. It is possible that Halleck did go to the President and to Mr. Stanton, as he relates, about this, but General Grant himself suspended the order a few hours after it was given, and without the interference of General Halleck. A few days after, the battle not having been fought, General Grant again became anxious and impatient. In answer to despatches asking for the reason of delay, Thomas replied that sleds had covered the whole country with ice, and neither men nor horses could move.

At this juncture General Logan, on his way to join Sherman at Savannah, reported at City Point. General Grant at once decided to start him toward Nashville, intending to give him command of Thomas's army if there should have been no movement when he reached it. No positive order, however, was given, as there was the desire to give General Thomas the additional time which Logan's journey would consume to move.

In a day or two after this, General Grant himself started for Washington, having made his arrangements to go in person to Nashville, take general command of the army, and fight a battle.

When he reached Washington he received a despatch announcing Thomas's success. He went at once to the War Department, and remained there nearly all night, receiving accounts of the first day's success.

In the mean time, General Logan had reached Louisville, and learned of Thomas's victory. He immediately telegraphed the result to General Grant, and suggested that it hardly seemed just to go on and relieve Thomas under such circumstances, and asked that he might be ordered back to Sherman, whereupon Grant immediately ordered him to his old command.

## THE OFFICIAL RECORD.

The following despatches from the official files tell the whole story, and are the authority for the above statements:

[Cipher.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., 9 P. M., December 8, 1864.  
*Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, City Point.*

Your telegram of 4 P. M. this day just received. I will make the necessary dispositions and attack Hood at once, agreeable to your order, though I believe it will be hazardous, with the small force of cavalry now at my service.  
GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

[Cipher.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,  
10:20 A. M., December 7, 1864.

*Lieutenant-General Grant.*

You remember that when Steele was relieved by Canby he was ordered to Cairo to report to this department. What shall be done with him? The order superseding Rosecrans by Dodge has been issued. Thomas seems unwilling to attack, because it is hazardous, as if all war was anything but hazardous. If he waits for Wilson to get ready, Gabriel will be blowing his last horn.  
EDWIN M. STANTON.

From this it will be seen that the Secretary of War also shared the anxiety felt at Army Headquarters that Thomas should move.

CITY POINT, December 8, 1864.

*Major-General Halleck, Washington.*

Please direct General Dodge to send all the troops he can spare to General Thomas. With such an order he may be relied on to send all that can properly go. They had probably better be sent to Louisville, for I fear either Hood or Breckinridge will go to the Ohio river. I will submit whether it is not advisable to call on Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois for 60,000 men for thirty days. If Thomas has not struck yet, he ought to be ordered to hand over his command to Schofield. There is no better man to repel an attack than Thomas, but I fear he is too cautious to take the initiative.  
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

[Cipher—Time, 9 P. M.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1864.

*Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point.*

If you wish General Thomas relieved, give the order. No one here will, I think, interfere. The responsibility, however, will be yours, as no one here, so far as I am informed, wishes General Thomas removed.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., December 8, 1864—8:30 P. M.  
*Major-General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.*

Your despatch of yesterday received. It looks to me evident the enemy are trying to cross the Cumberland river, and are scattered. Why not attack at once? By all means avoid the contingency of a foot-race to see which, you or Hood, can beat to the Ohio. If you think necessary, call on the governors of States to send a force into Louisville to meet the enemy if he should cross the river. You clearly never should cross, except in rear of the enemy. Now is one of the finest opportunities ever presented of destroying one of three armies of the en-

emy. If destroyed, he never can replace it. Use the means at your command, and you can do this, and cause a rejoicing that will resound from one end of the land to another.  
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., December 8, 1864—10 P. M.  
*Major-General Halleck, Washington.*

Your despatch of 9 P. M. just received. I want General Thomas reminded of the importance of immediate action. I sent him a despatch this evening which will probably urge him on. I would not say relieve him, until I hear further from him.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

[Cipher.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 8, 1864—11:30 P. M.  
*Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, City Point.*

Your despatch of 7:30 P. M. is just received. I can only say, in further extenuation why I have not attacked Hood, that I could not concentrate my troops and get their transportation in order in shorter time than it has been done, and am satisfied I have made every effort that was possible to complete the task.

G. H. THOMAS, Major-General Commanding.

[Cipher.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 9, 1864.

*Major-General Thomas, Nashville.*

General Grant expresses much dissatisfaction at your delay in attacking the enemy. If you wait until General Wilson mounts all his cavalry, you will wait till doomsday, for the waste equals the supply. Moreover, you will soon be in the same condition that Rosecrans was last year, with so many animals that you cannot feed them. Reports already come in of a scarcity of forage.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General, Chief of Staff.

Following this came the order from General Grant relieving Thomas:

CITY POINT, VA., December 9, 1864—11 A. M.  
*Major-General Halleck, Washington, D. C.*

Despatch of 8 P. M. last evening, from Nashville, shows the enemy scattered for more than seventy miles down the river, and no attack yet made by Thomas. Please telegraph orders relieving him at once, and placing Schofield in command. Thomas should be directed to turn over all orders and despatches received since the battle of Franklin to Schofield.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The two despatches following the above, and given below, were received from General Thomas after the order relieving him was made out, but before it had been sent:

[Cipher.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., 1 P. M., December 9, 1864.  
*Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.*

Your despatch of 8:30 P. M., December 8th, just received. I had nearly completed my preparations to attack the enemy to-morrow morning, but a terrible storm of freezing rain has come on to-day, which will make it impossible for our men to fight to any advantage. I am, therefore, compelled to wait for the storm to break, and make the attack immediately thereafter.

Admiral Lee is patrolling the river above and below the city, and I believe, will be able to prevent the enemy's crossing. There is no doubt but that Hood's forces are considerably scattered along the river, with the view of attempting a crossing, but it has been impossible for me to organize and equip troops for an attack at an earlier time. General Halleck informs me that you are very much dissatisfied at my delay in attacking. I can only say I have done all in my power to prepare, and if you should deem it necessary to relieve me, I shall submit without a murmur.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General Commanding.

[Cipher—Time, 2:15 P. M.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 9, 1864.  
*Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff.*

Your telegram of 10:30 A. M. to-day received. I regret General Grant should feel dissatisfaction at my delay in attacking the enemy. I feel conscious I have done everything in my power to prepare, and that troops could not have been got ready before this, and that if he should order me to be relieved, I will accept it without a murmur. A terrible storm of freezing rain has come on since daylight, which will render an attack impossible until it breaks.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

December 9, 1864—4 P. M.

*Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point.*

Orders relieving General Thomas had been made out when his telegram of this P. M. was received. If you still wish these orders telegraphed to Nashville, they will be forwarded.  
H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., December 9, 1864—5:30 P. M.  
*Major-General Halleck, Washington.*

General Thomas has been urged in every way possible to attack the enemy, even to the giving the positive order. He did say he thought he would be able to attack on the 7th, but did not do so, nor has he given a reason for not doing it. I am very unwilling to do injustice to an officer who has done so much good service as General Thomas has, however, and will therefore suspend the order relieving him until it is seen whether he will do anything.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., December 9, 1864—7:30 P. M.  
*Major-General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.*

Your despatch of 1 P. M. received. I have as much confidence in your conducting a battle rightly as I have in any other officer. But it has seemed to me that you have been slow, and I have had no explanation of affairs to convince me otherwise. Receiving your despatch of 8 P. M. from General Halleck before I did this one to me, I telegraphed to suspend the order relieving you until we should hear further. I hope most sincerely there will be no necessity for repeating the order, and that the facts will show that you have been right all the time.  
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., December 11, 1864—4 P. M.

*Major-General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.*

If you delay attack longer, the mortifying spectacle will be witnessed of a rebel army moving for the Ohio river, and you will be forced to act, accepting such weather as you find. Let there be no further delay. Hood cannot stand even a drawn battle, so far from his supplies of ordnance stores. If he retreats and you follow, he must lose his material and much of his army. I am in hopes of receiving a despatch from you to-day, announcing that you have advanced. Delay no longer for weather or reinforcements.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

[Cipher.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., 10:30 P. M., December 11, 1864.  
*Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, City Point.*

Your despatch of 4 P. M., this day, just received. Will obey the order as promptly as possible, however much I may regret it, as the attack will have to be made under every disadvantage. The whole country is covered with a perfect sheet of ice and sleet, and it is with difficulty the troops are able to move about on level ground. It was my intention to attack Hood as soon as the ice melted, and would have done so yesterday, had it not been for the storm.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

December 14, 1864.

*Major-General Thomas, Nashville.*

It has been seriously apprehended that while Hood, with a part of his forces, held you in check near Nashville, he would have time to operate against other important points left only partially protected. Hence, General Grant was anxious that you should attack the rebel force in your front, and expressed great dissatisfaction that his orders had not been carried out. Moreover, so long as Hood occupies a threatening position in Tennessee, General Canby is obliged to keep large forces upon the Mississippi river to protect its navigation and to hold Memphis, Vicksburg, etc., although General Grant had directed a part of these forces to co-operate with General Sherman. Every day's delay on your part, therefore, seriously interferes with General Grant's plans.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., 8 P. M., December 14, 1864.  
*Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff.*

Your telegram of 12:30 P. M., to-day, received. The ice having melted away to-day, the enemy will be attacked to-morrow morning. Much as I regret the apparent delay in attacking the enemy, it could not have been done before with any prospect of success.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., December 15, 1864.

*Major-General Halleck, Washington.*

Lieutenant-General Grant left last evening for Washington, and will probably reach there this afternoon.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

On the 15th General Grant reached Washington, and received a despatch sent by the telegraph operator, announcing Thomas's advance and success. Soon after the following arrived from General Thomas:

NASHVILLE, TENN., 9 P. M., December 15, 1864.  
*Major-General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff.*

Attacked enemy's left this morning, drove it from the river below city very nearly to Franklin Pike, distance about 8 miles.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

The body of the above despatch continues with an account of the movements at length.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1864.

*Major-General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.*

I was just on my way to Nashville, but receiving a despatch from Van Duzen, detailing your splendid success of to-day, I shall go no further. Push the enemy now, and give him no rest until he is entirely destroyed. Your army will cheerfully suffer many privations to break up Hood's army and render it useless for future operations. Do not stop for trains or supplies, but take them from the country, as the enemy have done.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

In answer to General Thomas's own despatch, as given above, announcing the victory, General Grant telegraphed the following:

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1864.

*Major-General Thomas, Nashville, Tenn.*

Your despatch of this evening just received. I congratulate you and the army under your command for to-day's operations, and feel a conviction that to-morrow will add more fruits to your victory.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

[Cipher.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT CUMBERLAND,  
EIGHT MILES FROM NASHVILLE,  
6 P. M., December 16, 1864.

*To the President of the United States, Hon. E. M. Stanton, and Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant.*

This army thanks you for your approbation of its conduct yesterday, and beg to assure you that it is not misplaced.

I have the honor to report, etc. [Here follows a second report in detail.]

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

[Cipher.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., 10 A. M., December 17, 1864.  
*Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Burlington, N. J.*

Have just arrived. Weather bad; raining since yesterday morning. People here jubilant over Thomas's success. Confidence seems to be restored. I will remain here to hear from you. All things going right. It would seem best that I return to join my command with Sherman.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Major-General.

In reply to this General Grant ordered General Logan to join his command with Sherman. Such is the history presented by the official despatches. It will be remembered that General Grant, in his report, said that the result of the battle sustained the views and the action of General Thomas.



As a part of the history of the case, known by officers then at Nashville, and not obtained here, it is interesting to add that when General Thomas received the notice that he would probably be relieved, he called a council of his general officers and communicated his information to them, without however reading the despatches he had received.

A discussion was then had concerning the plans of battle which had been determined upon and the delays which had seemed unavoidable. General Schofield said that he fully sustained General Thomas in all he had done, and believed the result would show the correctness of his judgment.

It is also true that for several days before Thomas really moved, orders were issued every night for a general movement at daylight, in the hope that before morning such softening of the ice would occur as might justify an attack. And when at last this did take place, through a favorable change in the atmosphere, the order was executed in accordance with the plans so long formed, and with the effect which the country so well remembers, and which it will long continue to be thankful for and applaud.

#### THE STORY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ESCAPE FROM HAM.

[From London Society.]

MORE than once, the soldiers offered to assist his escape. One day, General Changarnier arrived at the fortress of Ham. Without visiting the prisoner, he sent the whole garrison out of the fortress, leaving only a subaltern and thirty men to guard it. The subaltern, pretexting some reason for approaching the Prince's prison, whispered, "We are only a handful of men, and our one and sole thought may be easily guessed. If the prisoner wishes to escape, we shall all be blind." "I thank the brave fellow who tells me that," Louis Napoleon replied; "but I do not wish anybody to run into danger on my account."

At another time a regiment had bivouacked before the fortress gate. A stone fell at the Prince's feet, wrapped in a paper, on which was written, "The regiment desires to be passed in review by you to-morrow morning." And, in fact, on taking his usual walk next day, he saw the regiment filing off at a distance.

These demonstrations in Louis Napoleon's favor caused the authorities such uneasiness that, in the early days of his confinement, the garrison was several times changed without any warning. Afterward it was determined to change it every fortnight, to prevent the troops having the time to take much interest in the captive's position.

The sixth year brought a cruel trial. One day a pressing letter reached Ham, informing him that his father, the ex-King of Holland, advanced in years and seriously ill, desired to see him once more before he died. The Prince wrote to M. Duchatel, then Minister of the Interior, promising, on his honor, if the Government allowed him to go to Florence, to return and place himself at their disposal immediately they expressed a wish that he should do so.

The Council of Ministers, after considering the request, declared themselves incompetent, and referred the Prince directly to the King himself. A letter was therefore addressed to Louis Philippe on the 14th of January, 1846, and warmly supported by M. Odilon Barrot. The King at first seemed satisfied with the letter; he even said to Marshal Ney's son, who delivered it, that the guarantee offered by the Prince was sufficient. Subsequently he was advised to exact a formal application for pardon, and a promise on oath not to disturb the existing order of things in France. The Prince, feeling that his agreement to such conditions would degrade him in the eyes of the country, indignantly refused, exclaiming, "Better, a thousand times, to die in prison than disgrace my character! My father will pardon me, fully understanding the motives which prevent my going to close his eyes." The annoyance felt at the conduct of the Government was expressed in a letter to a friend: "Whenever I leave this place, it shall be either for the cemetery or the Tuileries."

The ex-King of Holland getting worse and worse, only one course lay open, if practicable—flight. The Prince, once determined to make his escape, watched the first favorable opportunity of putting it in execution. An order having been given about this time to repair certain portions of the fortress of Ham, and notably a staircase, a great number of masons were employed on the works, under the direction of a guard of engineers. Louis Napoleon acquainted himself with their goings and comings, their ways and habits, and resolved to leave the prison in the disguise of a laborer. In this scheme he was ably seconded by his *valet de chambre*, Charles Thelin, who had observed that the men were most strictly watched at the time of their coming to and leaving work; but he also observed that much less attention was paid to those who went out to fetch materials necessary for the reparations. He also noticed that at a certain hour of the morning one of the two keepers left the fortress to fetch the letters and newspapers. On these data the plan of escape was concocted between Thelin, Doctor Conneau, and the Prince. General Montholon, being advanced in years and ill at the time, was not let into the secret.

On the 23d of May Louis Napoleon was visited by some English gentlemen whom he had known in London. He begged them to lend him their passports, on the ground that his valet, who wanted to take a short journey, would find them useful in procuring post-horses. The travellers, whether suspecting any move or not, were happy to render the service if trifling, still more happy if important. By this means, in the evening of the 25th Thelin managed to engage for the next day a cabriolet in the village of Ham.

On the 25th the Prince rose early, cut off his moustaches and imperial, and put on the prepared disguise—a complete laborer's dress, consisting of blue linen blouse and trousers, dilapidated cap, rough wooden shoes, and dirty apron. The costume was completed by

blackened eyebrows, a rough black wig hanging about his ears, a painted face, and a short clay pipe. In spite of the risk of keeping about him papers which might betray his identity, he would not part with a couple of letters, one from his mother, the other from the Emperor. He might especially value the latter from its containing the sentence: "I hope that Louis Napoleon, as he grows up, will make himself worthy of the destinies which await him."

At 7 in the morning the masons entered the fortress to resume their work. Thelin offered them something to drink, and having got them together round the table in the vestibule, ran to tell his master that the moment was come. The Prince, shouldering a plank procured beforehand, walked down the stairs, avoiding the vestibule where the men were drinking. Thelin, dressed as for a journey, also stepped into the courtyard, leading his dog by a string, and walking a few paces before the Prince. As he had obtained permission, the previous evening, to go to St. Quentin, the keepers wished him a pleasant journey; at which he stopped to chat with them, to divert their attention from the Prince, who was gravely advancing with the plank on his shoulder, held in such a way as to screen his face. So impossible was it to guess who he was, that a laborer, taking him for one of his comrades, went up to him to speak to him; but Thelin, with great address, directed his attention to something else. A little further on he met an officer, who, luckily, was busy reading a letter. Then he had to pass through a group of thirty soldiers assembled in front of the guard-house. Finally, having passed through all the courts, he came to the outer lodge. The porter, fearing a blow from the plank, quickly drew back his head. A few paces beyond the last sentinel, who followed him with his eyes, the Prince dropped his pipe and picked it up again. The movement served to hide his face, already half concealed by the plank.

At last, crossing the two draw-bridges, he was free!

Thelin ran to fetch the cabriolet he had hired the day before. During his absence the fugitive waited with feverish impatience on the road to St. Quentin. Unconscious of the weight of his wooden shoes, he soon reached the cemetery of St. Sulpice, nearly a mile outside of the village. He threw himself at the foot of the lofty crucifix which rises in the midst of the graves, and thanked Heaven for the happiness vouchsafed to him. He saw Thelin advancing with his cabriolet; but another carriage was following. He waited till the latter had passed it. Then, jumping into the cabriolet, he threw his wooden shoes into a field, and took the reins, now playing the part of driver. A few minutes afterward two mounted gendarmes rode out of St. Sulpice. But they took another direction; namely, toward Peronne.

Before entering St. Quentin, which is a busy manufacturing town, Louis Napoleon got out of the cabriolet and walked through the streets till he left the town by the road to Cambrai, where Thelin was to pick him up with another vehicle.

He waited, and waited: no Thelin came. He sat down by the roadside, leaning his head on his hands, and asking himself whether he was to be made the victim of a third disappointment. He felt something gently jogging his shoulder. It was the dog that Thelin had led out tied with a string, running before the carriage, and come to caress him. In a few minutes they were sitting behind a good pair of post-horses on the road to Valenciennes, where at 4 o'clock in the afternoon they took the train from Paris which stops there on its way to Brussels.

While the Prince was thus hastening towards Brussels, Dr. Conneau, who remained in the fortress, employed every possible stratagem to give him the time to cross the frontier. He placed a puppet or effigy in the Prince's bed, to make believe he was taken ill; closed the door of the bedroom which opened into the passage; lighted a fire in the sitting room, and kept a supply of coffee hot before it. When the man who waited on them arrived, "We will breakfast in my room," said the doctor: "the little table will suffice, because General Montholon is indisposed."

That morning the cure was expected to celebrate mass. The doctor sent him a letter, which the Prince had written over night, begging him to defer saying mass till another day. He then paid a short visit to General Montholon, who was still in bed. At 9 o'clock the commandant of the fortress sent to make inquiries about the Prince. He replied that the Prince was indisposed.

The trick which the doctor played, to confirm this bulletin was particularly ingenious, if it was not a plagiarism from Vaucanson's duck. That artist, amongst other mechanical marvels, produced an automaton duck, which not only ate and swallowed, but digested its food—that is, it ejected, in due time after eating, the apparent results of digestion; which really were an artful mixture of spinach, chalk, and other ingredients. Now, the cunning doctor, a little after 10 in the morning, displayed a composition of coffee, milk, boiled bread, nitric acid, and eau de cologne, in proof of the Prince's *commissments*. At 1 o'clock the commandant, remembering the efficiency of the master's eye, came himself to see how things were going on. The doctor told him the Prince was very fatigued, and required repose. At 7 in the evening the commandant returned, declaring that as the Prince had been ill all day he was obliged to make his report of it, with which intent he entered the bedroom.

"The Prince is asleep," said the doctor; "make as little noise as possible."

"It is strange," observed the commandant, "that he was not awakened by the rolling of the drums just now." So saying he stepped up to the bed, and laid his hand on a bundle on the pillow, which was a capital imitation of a sick man's head bound round with a silk pocket handkerchief.

The doctor was arrested immediately. But what was that to him? The bird was fairly flown, and safely housed in Brussels. It would have been no use setting the telegraph to work, even had the telegraph in those days connected Ham with the lines of railway. "He's

o'er the border and awa," not with Jock o' Hazeldean, but with Charles Thelin and his favorite retriever. Being pretty well assured of that, what did the good doctor care about being marched off to Peronne, in handcuffs like a common felon, between a couple of gendarmes? For a prisoner to escape, when no violence to his keepers has been committed, has always been held a venial offence; for a fellow prisoner to aid that escape is held to be still more pardonable.

#### OUR INDIAN WARDS.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General E. S. Parker, has just presented his annual report, from which we make the following extracts:

The measures to which we are indebted for an improved condition of affairs are, the concentration of the Indians upon suitable reservations, and the supplying them with means for engaging in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and for their education and moral training. As a result, the clouds of ignorance and superstition in which many of these people were so long enveloped have disappeared, and the light of a Christian civilization seems to have dawned upon their moral darkness, and opened up a brighter future. Much, however, remains to be done for the multitude yet in their savage state, and I can but earnestly invite the serious consideration of those whose duty it is to legislate in their behalf to the justice and importance of promptly fulfilling all treaty obligations, and the wisdom of placing at the disposal of the Department adequate funds for the purpose, and investing it with powers to adopt the requisite measures for the settlement of all the tribes, when practicable, upon tracts of land to be set apart for their use and occupancy. I recommend that, in addition to reservations already established, there be others provided for the wild and roving tribes in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada; also for those more peaceable bands in the southern part of California. These tribes, excepting the Navajos in the Territory of New Mexico, who, under their treaty of 1868, have a home in the western part of the Territory to which they have been removed, have no treaty relations with the Government, and if placed upon reservations, it will be necessary that Congress, by appropriate legislation, provide for their wants, until they become capable of taking care of themselves. In the other territories, as also in Oregon and the northern part of California, the existing reservations are sufficient to accommodate all the Indians within their bounds; indeed, the number might with advantage be reduced; but in Montana there is urgent need for the setting apart, permanently, suitable tracts for the Blackfeet and other tribes, who claim large portions of that Territory, and are parties to treaties entered into with them last year by Commissioner W. J. Cullen, which were submitted to the United States Senate, but have not been finally acted upon by that body. Should the treaties be ratified, the required reservations will be secured, greatly to the benefit of both Indians and citizens.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Under an act of Congress approved April 10, 1868, \$2,000,000 were appropriated to enable the President to maintain peace among and with various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians; to promote their civilization; bring them, when practicable, upon reservations, and to relieve their necessities, and encourage their efforts at self-support. This fund has enabled the department to a great extent to carry out the purposes for which it was appropriated. There can be no question but that mischief has been prevented, and suffering either relieved or warded off from numbers who otherwise, by force of circumstances, would have been led into difficulties and extreme want. By the timely supplies of subsistence and clothing furnished, and the adoption of measures intended for their benefit, the tribes from whom the greatest trouble was apprehended have been kept comparatively quiet, and some advance, it is to be hoped, made in the direction of their permanent settlement in the localities assigned to them, and their entering upon a new course of life. The subsistence they receive is furnished through the agent of the Commissary Department of the Army, with it is believed, greater economy and more satisfaction than could have resulted had the mode heretofore observed been followed. In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that the number of wild Indians and others, also not provided for by treaty stipulations, whose precarious condition requires that something should be done for their relief, and who are thrown under the immediate charge of the department, is increasing. It is, therefore, a matter of serious consideration and urgent necessity that means be afforded to properly care for them. For this purpose, in my judgment, there should be annually appropriated by Congress a large contingent fund, similar to that in question, and subject to the same control. I accordingly recommend that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress.

#### HOSTILITIES.

Hostilities, to some extent, though not to that of war by tribes, have unfortunately existed more or less during the past year. In May and June last, some of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes attacked citizens of Kansas settled upon the Republican, Smoky Hill, and Saline rivers, killing a number of men, women, and children capturing others, and destroying or carrying off considerable property. The love of plunder and the spirit of revenge seem not to have been subdued in many of the Indians of these tribes by the chastisement received heretofore, nor by the magnanimity of the Government in promising to provide for and treat them as friendly if they would go upon their reservations. Active and severe measures by the military against them have resulted in the destruction of many, and compelled others either to surrender or come in and ask to be located upon a reservation with those of their people who are peaceably disposed. The discontented of the various bands of Sioux have also shown a determined spirit of antagonism to



the Government, in acts of occasional murder and depredations in Dakota and Wyoming Territories; but the main body of the Sioux who, under General Harney, were located on the great reservation provided for them by treaty stipulations, are comparatively quiet, and it is thought can be kept so, as well as induced to change their mode of life. In Montana, a part of the Piegiens have been on the war path, and apprehensions have been entertained of serious troubles; murders of citizens have been committed by other Indians, and citizens have retaliated, but the danger of a serious outbreak, it is believed, is past. With the wild and intractable Apaches, in Arizona, there seems to be a continual state of warfare and outrage which the military arm in use there is unable to wholly suppress, and this will be the case always, until these Indians can be induced to leave their almost inaccessible retreats and settle upon a reservation. Members of the Kiowas and Comanches have been renewing their attacks upon citizens of Texas and their property, but no extensive raiding by the tribes, as in former years, has occurred during the past year, nor have other tribes had as much cause for complaint against these bands as heretofore. The Apaches and Navajoes have also been charged with outrages against citizens of New Mexico, and so troublesome have they been that the Governor of the Territory deemed it his duty to issue a proclamation declaring the Navajoes outlaws, and authorizing the people to defend their persons and property against their attacks. Attention is again called to the importance of something being done to put a stop to the raiding into Texas by Kickapoo and other Indians residing in the Republic of Mexico, not far from the Rio Grande, as serious difficulties may arise with that nation, should the citizens of Texas, suffering beyond further endurance at the hands of these marauders, undertake to redress their grievances by invading the territory of that Republic in pursuit of the offenders. Although the Kickapoos may be regarded as having forfeited their claim to the protection of the United States, and their rights to the home they abandoned in the Indian country, yet, in view of their desire to return, as well as for the welfare of the people on the border of Texas, it is thought that steps should be taken as early as practicable to have them brought back and placed somewhere in the Indian Territory. For this purpose Congress was asked last year to legislate and provide the necessary means.

#### PROPOSED GENERAL COUNCIL.

By the treaties of 1866 with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, it is agreed on their part, if Congress shall so provide, that there shall be organized a General Council in the Indian Territory, to be composed of delegates from the various tribes, and convened annually, with power to legislate upon all subjects pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indians resident in the Indian Territory, and in regard to the matter of the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one tribe to another; the administration of justice between members of the tribe and persons other than Indians, and members of said tribes or nations; the construction of works of internal improvement, and the common defence and safety of the tribes. Nothing has been done in that matter, further than to cause to be taken a census, required by the treaties, of the members of each tribe as a basis of representation, because of the want of the necessary means and appropriate legislation by Congress. There is an earnest desire expressed by these Indians for an early organization of such a Council, and that the time of the sessions be extended from thirty to sixty days. I recommend that the subject be brought before Congress as one of great importance, and requiring prompt action by that body. The accomplishment of this much-desired object will give the Indians a feeling of security in the permanent possession of their homes, and tend greatly to advance them in all the respects that constitute the character of an enlightened and civilized people. The next progressive step would be a territorial form of government, followed by their admission into the Union as a State.

#### FREEDMEN AMONG THE TRIBES.

Attention is invited to the condition of the freedmen among the Choctaws and some of the other tribes in the Indian Territory, whose status as slaves became changed by the results of the late war, and who now appeal to the Government for kind treatment and protection. Denied the rights and privileges of the members of the tribes with whom they reside, oppressed and persecuted, this people have claims which should not in justice be longer disregarded. They prefer to remain with those among whom they were raised, but fear losing the protection of the laws of the United States. With the Seminoles they seem to find the most favor, as that tribe has accorded to them unconditional citizenship. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, first opposed to the measure, appear to have relented somewhat, and now wait to see what the Government will do. Arrangements, it is suggested, ought to be made for their colonization in some suitable place or else a supplemental treaty concluded for establishing them in these nations with a *pro rata* distribution of their funds and lands.

#### INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS.

With regard to the tribes who have long been on reservations, the reports of the superintendents and agents show that for most of them the prospect is brighter for future advancement and prosperity than it has been for several years past. Recovering from the ravages of war and the blighting effects of rebellion, and accepting their situation, those who suffered most are now making commendable progress in industry, education, and a practical knowledge of the pursuits of civilized life.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was, Feb. 2d, granted Brevet Captain Joshua A. Fessenden, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, Department of the East.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was, Jan. 31st, granted Brevet Major Louis T. Morris, captain Third U. S. Infantry, Department of the Missouri.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—Colonel Scott, the commandant of this regiment, in General Orders states that, in pursuance to Special Orders No. 1, from Brigade Headquarters, dated January 10th, a class has been formed, to consist of the company officers and adjutant of this regiment, for instruction in the manual of the sword. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble for instruction and drill at the armory, in full fatigue, as follows: Right wing—Companies B, E, F, D, and K, Wednesday, February 2d; Friday, February 18th; Friday, March 4th; Wednesday, March 30th. Left wing—Companies A, C, G, H, and I, Thursday, February 10th; Monday, February 28th; Tuesday, March 22d. Roll call at 7:45 p. m., prompt. The non-commissioned staff will report to the adjutant at the same hour. Companies that meet for drill on the evenings on which the above drills occur will report for drill with the battalion. A special meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the armory on Monday evening, February 7th, at 8 o'clock p. m. A final settlement must be made at this meeting for all tickets for the "hop." Hereafter all communications relating to military affairs (including resignations, etc.) must be forwarded to Adjutant J. R. Hills, 353 Canal street. Commandants of companies will forward to headquarters a copy of all orders issued by them. First Lieutenant Henry K. Bicker, Company A, has resigned, to date from October 25th; cause, removal from State. Elections have occurred as follows: First Lieutenant Louis Bloom, Company K, November 19th, vice Joseph A. Joel, resigned; First Lieutenant John Kennedy, Jr., Company B, December 16th, vice Henry Miller, promoted captain in Ninth regiment; Captain John P. Leslie, Company G, December 21st, vice Wm. H. Heathcote, resigned; First Lieutenant Richard S. Leslie, Company G, December 21st, vice John P. Leslie, promoted. The following appointments are announced: Henry F. Ripple, right general guide, vice David S. Jasper, declined; William C. Murphy, Company B, left general guide, vice Henry F. Ripple, promoted.

THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR ENLISTMENTS in the National Guard are now much greater than in former years. The different organizations are actively competing for recruits to keep their ranks full, and vie with each other in offering inducements. Foremost among the inducements offered for joining the National Guard are exemption from jury duty, deductions from taxes, social companionship, etc.; but those joining for the first two reasons only, have seldom made good soldiers, and have usually been detrimental to the real interests of the National Guard. The majority of the young men in the National Guard, however, we are glad to say, have enlisted from better motives—martial feeling, comradeship, and desire to learn the business of the soldier. All these inducements are still held forth as formerly, with many additional ones—superior armory accommodations, social reunions, concerts, and varied entertainments, which help to relieve the monotony of the drill. Now that full-dress uniforms are in vogue, new measures are constantly being taken to make the procuring of them easy to those of limited means. In this connection we publish a number of resolutions recently passed by Company G of the Ninth regiment. They are as follows:

It having come to the knowledge of several members of this company that many respectable young men of excellent moral character are prevented from joining the Militia, and this company in particular, in consequence of the heavy expense incurred in procuring an outfit, and as the present financial condition of the company is such that it can aid deserving persons as described; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the quartermaster-sergeant furnish each newly elected member who qualifies by signing the roll, paying an initiation fee of two dollars, one month's dues, and eight dollars on account of full-dress uniform, a complete fatigue uniform, free of all expense; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the treasurer of the company purchase for each member who shall have complied with all of the foregoing conditions a full-dress uniform coat; said coat to be given into the custody of the quartermaster-sergeant, and by him kept as other property of the company, to be loaned to the person who may be entitled to wear it for occasions of parade and ceremony, when ordered by the commandant of either regiment or company, but no member shall be entitled to any such privilege, unless he shall have signified his desire in writing to purchase said coat, at or before the expiration of one year from date of signing the roll, which purchase must be effected by payments of not less than one dollar per month over and above dues and assessments, levied in accordance with "by-laws" of the company; and in case the full cost of such coat is not paid at the expiration of one year, any or all moneys paid shall be considered as payment for the use of the coat, and the member failing to comply shall have no further claim upon the company, and the quartermaster-sergeant shall sell such coat for the benefit of the company.

The above resolution, or such portion as refers to treasurer, shall be carried into effect only when there are funds in the hands of the treasurer over and above amount due Board of Officers.

**BATTERY G, LIGHT ARTILLERY.**—We understand that Captain Le Moyné, the officer detailed to command this battery, meets with considerable difficulty in its reorganization, owing to a lack of proper spirit among the members in the performance of their duties. There appears to be some outside pressure brought to bear on the members to induce them to entirely disregard the orders of their superior officers. We learn that the division commander does not contemplate ordering the election for permanent officers until this feeling is overcome and the men show a disposition to perform their duty. Ex-Lieutenants Wright and Cone, late of the staff of the First regiment Artillery (recently disbanded), have been detailed to assist Captain Le Moyné.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—In compliance with Special Orders No. 4, Headquarters Third Brigade, First Division N. G. S. N. Y., of January 28th, and by virtue of a commission from his Excellency, the Governor of the State, Colonel Thos. Freeborn assumes command of the Thirty-seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y. First Lieutenant William H. Cary is detailed as acting adjutant. The commandant will inspect the regiment by companies at the armory as follows: Company E, non-commissioned staff, and drum corps, Monday, February 7th; Companies A and H, Tuesday, February 8th; Companies D and G, Wednesday, February 9th; Companies B and K, Friday, February 11th. The companies will parade with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, and will be inspected in the order named, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock p. m. on the dates specified. Company books will be ready for examination immediately after the company inspections. The colonel commanding directs that on and after Monday, February 7th, at the close of each company drill, a detailed report of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, present and absent, in accordance with the blanks furnished, will be made to these headquarters. This report will be entered upon a book provided for that purpose, at regimental headquarters, and will be signed by the senior non-commissioned officer present, and countersigned by the officer commanding the drill. Under the head of "Remarks" the non-commissioned officers absent will be accounted for by name. The report book, in the absence of the adjutant, will be in his office, in the charge of the regimental armorer. Tuesdays from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m. are designated as orderly hours at these headquarters, until further orders. All communications on which final action may be had at these headquarters, will be addressed to the adjutant at regimental headquarters, and will be forwarded through the regular channels of communication.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—On the evening of the 28th ult. an election was held in Company I of this regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Briggs presiding—to fill the vacancy of captain, caused by the resignation of Captain Graves. Ex-Major Allen C. Bush, late of the Fifty-sixth regiment, received the unanimous vote for the position, and, on being introduced, accepted the office in a few well-spoken words, pledging his energies to the best interests of the company. The new captain was received with hearty cheers, and, the ceremonies over, the company and several of the officers of the regiment proceeded to Force's, Pierrepont street, where a convivial hour was passed. Speeches were made by Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Major Daniell, Captains Lefferts, Powell, Brower, and ex-Lieutenant-Colonel McKee. Sergeant Hudson, of the Howitzer Battery, responded eloquently on behalf of the Brooklyn Eagle. The election of ex-Major Bush to the position of captain, though not nominally a promotion, may still in this case really be considered one when the difference of the two regiments in which the two positions have been held is taken into the account. The Thirteenth at the present time is rapidly gaining ground, while the Fifty-sixth, we are sorry to say, is losing it, so that even disbandment is threatened. Captain Bush is a competent officer, and will doubtless build up Company I, which for some time past has needed a head. We learn that he passed a very creditable examination before the Eleventh brigade Examining Board when elected major of the Fifty-sixth, and was found well informed even in brigade movements. Company I have therefore not only a captain, but an officer who, in the eyes of the board, is fully competent to handle a regiment or brigade.

The first annual ball and reception of the drum corps of this regiment will be held at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn, on the 8th inst. The music will be by Grafulla's band, and, under its competent drum-major, Smith, a good time is assured.

**ELEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The officers of this regiment are ordered to assemble at the regimental armory for instruction in the use of the sabre, in fatigue dress and side arms, February 14th and 28th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The several companies of this regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, for wing drills, in fatigue dress, gray trousers, and white gloves, with side arms only, as follows: Right wing—Companies D, A, I, H, and B, on February 8th; left wing—Companies K, C, G, F, and E, on February 10th. Company roll call at 7:30 o'clock p. m.; line forms at 7:50 o'clock p. m. on each occasion. Captain G. Stripple is ordered to detail one corporal and four privates, on the 8th inst., to report to the sergeant-major, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for guard duty. Captain H. Rammel will make a similar detail on the 10th inst.

**BATTERY B, LIGHT ARTILLERY.**—On the evening of the 31st ult. this battery, Captain Keim commanding, held its twenty-ninth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery. The rooms were tastefully decorated with tricolor bunting, and opposite the entrance were the words "Welcome to the Friends of Battery B." The attendance was very large, including Colonel Oakley, Major Jussen, and Captain Fairgrieve, of the division staff; ex-Colonel Teller, ex-Adjutant Wright, ex-Commissary Cone, of the late First Artillery; Captain Le Moyné, commanding Battery G, and many others. The music was good, and the toilets of the ladies elegant. During the evening an elegant gold medal was presented to one of the members of the battery for long service, he having served as an active member for thirty years. Ex-Colonel Teller made the presentation.



**THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.**—Troop F of this command received from its lady friends a pleasant masquerade "surprise" on Monday evening last at Central Hall, the regimental armory. The fair masqueraders were in all manner of grotesque and unique costumes, and created great merriment during the evening—particularly when the time for unmasking occurred. With the aid of good music, merry feet were kept in motion, and the affair terminated to the satisfaction of all concerned. The "surprise" was well conducted under the charge of the following ladies, who constituted the committee: Miss Captain Doscher, Miss Lieutenant Hoops, Miss ex-Captain Meislohn, Miss Lieutenant Luhrs, Miss Meinken, treasurer; Miss Luhrs, secretary.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Battalion drills by division are ordered as follows in this command: Companies A and H, Friday, February 4th; Companies B and I, Thursday, February 10th; Companies C and K, Wednesday, February 16th; Companies E and F, Tuesday, February 22d; Companies D and G, Monday, February 28th. Roll call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M. At this series of drills the battalion will be instructed in parts fourth, fifth, and sixth of the School of the Battalion, Upton's Tactics, paragraphs 1,119-1,459, inclusive. The Board of Examination will meet on Monday, February 7th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the examination of non-commissioned officers. Paragraph III, General Orders No. 15, series of 1869, relating to non-commissioned officers examined, is amended to read: "Edmund B. Horton, Jr.," instead of "Edward B. Horton." The following-named members having been expelled by their respective companies, the action of the companies is confirmed by the colonel commanding: Company B, Robert A. Downs, William P. McPherson, Charles E. Ertz; Company D, Artemus B. Johnson.

The first of the series of promenade concerts to be given by this regiment took place at the regimental armory on Saturday evening last, and, despite the unfavorable state of the weather, was a gratifying success. The Seventh has always been particularly unfortunate in regard to the weather every season these pleasant concerts have been held, but the inspiring music, as rendered by the regimental band under Grafulla, is always sufficient to bring out the regiment's friends under the most adverse circumstances.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment has been hard at work lately, and quite a number of recruits have been added to the different companies. Division drills will begin this month, and will be superintended by the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, and the regimental battalion drills will take place at the close of the season. At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers, the pompon of the full-dress hat was changed, and will improve the appearance of the hat; the flame at the lower end is removed, and a brass knob substituted. Company H, Captain C. M. Schieffelin commanding, propose giving a ball some time this month; it will, doubtless, be a successful affair.

It is rumored that Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Wilcox, colonel commanding this regiment, has tendered his resignation, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry, late of the Thirty-seventh regiment, has been named in connection with the command of the regiment. In the resignation of General Wilcox, the old Ninth loses one of its firmest supporters, and an able officer.

**HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—An election is ordered to be held at the battery room, No. 9 Court street, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, February 7th, at 8 o'clock, for sergeant, in place of Sergeant R. Beebe, Jr., resigned, and such other vacancies as may occur.

**BATTERY K, LIGHT ARTILLERY.**—We learn that Captain John N. Heubner, the competent commandant of this battery, proposes shortly to resign. The loss of this officer will, no doubt, materially affect this excellent command.

**FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The ninth annual ball of Company F of this regiment, Captain Henry J. Boehrer commanding, was held at the New York Casino, Houston street, on the evening of the 31st ult., and was in every way a most successful affair. The attendance was large, and the officers of the company courteous and hospitable. Many officers of the regiment were present, including Colonel Allen. Dancing began early, and continued late.

**SECOND BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General Louis Burger, the commandant of this brigade, has been recently presented by the members of his staff with a handsome testimonial in the form of an elegantly framed portrait of himself, taken full-length size. This fine gift is now on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, Broadway.

**THE REVISED MILITARY CODE OF THIS STATE,** the main alterations of which we gave in our last issue, has been introduced in the Assembly by Colonel M. C. Murphy, to whom our thanks are due for a copy of his bill. It has been read twice, referred to the Committee on Militia, reported favorably from said committee to the Committee of the Whole, and passed.

**FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.**—On Sunday last the remains of First Lieutenant Samuel Hawthorn, late of Company K of this regiment, were interred with military honors in Brooklyn. The funeral cortege, which was under the command of First Lieutenant Wm. M. Campbell, consisted of the members of Company K, aided largely by volunteers from other companies, and the officers of the regiment generally. The funeral procession was very long and very imposing. In Special Orders issued from regimental headquarters, Colonel W. H.

De Boisse, the commandant, expresses deep regret at the death of this officer, and states that "his manly character and conduct as a soldier while in the field and at home, are too well known to require any comment from his superior officers." The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the term of thirty days.

**EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Captain Alexander McLeod, the late commander of Company F of this regiment, died on Monday last at his late residence, 351 West Twenty-first street. The deceased aided Colonel Conkling, the present commandant, in organizing the Eighty-fourth in 1863, and served with the command in the field. He had hosts of firm friends, was a member of the Assembly, and son of the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. John M. McLeod.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—Captain Vose, the commandant of Company D, in a recent letter to Colonel Porter, of this regiment, offered nine gold medals, to be termed the "Vose" medals, to be presented at the close of the season to the private or corporal of each company who shall have shown the most proficiency in the school of the soldier, the final competition to take place at the end of the season in the presence of the entire regiment. Another gold medal has been offered by Captain Vose, to be competed for by the sergeants of the companies, and to be given to that sergeant who shall have been adjudged by a competent board of commissioned officers the most proficient in his duties. Captain Vose proposes offering these medals every season during his connection with the regiment. He deserves the thanks of the entire regiment for his thoughtfulness and generosity. The grand reception of this regiment will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. Representatives from the principal National Guard organizations of this and other States have been invited, also many eminent Regular Army and Navy officers. Prince Arthur has communicated his thanks to the officers of the regiment for their cordial invitation to be present at the ball, and at the same time stated he would have willingly accepted the offer had not his presence been demanded at the Peabody obsequies. Therefore he has been compelled to lay aside the gay, and accept the solemn duties of his position. It may be well to state that the main portion of the net proceeds of this ball will go toward uniforming the regimental band.

**AN EXPLANATION.**—We have received the following: To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your last issue you take occasion, under the heading National Guard, to make some remarks at the expense of the field officers and adjutant of a German regiment of Brooklyn. The truth is, that a drill for the non-commissioned officers under command of the adjutant was ordered by the colonel, who himself was present in citizen's dress. General Dakin requested the colonel to make a few remarks about the distance of thirty-two inches between the fours in marching by the flank, which were not kept correct by some of the men; and this was all. The other reflections contained in said article seem to be entirely out of place. Yours, etc., Colonel JOSEPH BURGER, Commanding Twenty-eighth Infantry N. G. S. N. Y.

**FIRST REGIMENT.**—Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, was crowded on Tuesday evening last with an elegant and a critical assemblage, who had gathered to witness an exhibition drill of Company A (E. A. Kimball Guard), of this regiment, Captain Andrew Dobbs commanding. This company, it will be recollected, some few years ago, came off victorious in a competitive drill with Company F, of the same regiment. Since that time the company seems to have lost none of its proficiency in drill, the members continuing to strive after the highest perfection. At 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, nearly every available seat being filled and the entrances crowded with numerous standing spectators, the programme opened with two selections by the orchestra, after which the "assembly" was given, and the bayonet exercise, by a detachment of the company, opened the exhibition. This detachment, numbering twelve files, in fatigue uniform, immediately took up position in the centre of the room, and after taking proper intervals began the exercise, strange to say, with unfixed bayonets. This probably was to avoid accident, but, nevertheless, a company that undertakes to give an exhibition of its proficiency in the use of the bayonet, should have the bayonet fixed, or otherwise it may be considered an indication of awkwardness or want of confidence. Nevertheless, the men did well, only at times there was a certain lack of uniformity in handling the piece, and a loss of alignment. The latter is always hard to preserve even by the most perfect. Captain Dobbs handled the men well, and they were very attentive, and received unbounded applause at the conclusion of the exercise. After the performance of another selection by the orchestra, the company again made its appearance, but this time in the new full-dress uniform adopted by the regiment. It looked neat and attractive. The company immediately proceeded to give an exhibition of its proficiency in the manual of arms and company movements. The time in manual of arms was considerably ahead of ninety to a minute, but though this rapidity was open to criticism, it yet served good purpose in an exhibition drill, and won great applause from the spectators. The tap manual was exceedingly well done, and in the loadings and firings, the firing by file and company hard to excel; also the firings and loadings kneeling. The company movements were very numerous, and were almost entirely by the right; although well executed, the short quick step peculiar to the "Montgomery Guards" and other fancy drilled companies, was very noticeable. Still, the marchings were excellent both in fours and company, and the whole drill was very creditable. We wish every company in

the National Guard would emulate Company A, of this regiment, in spirit and proficiency. After these company movements the professional and champion Sergeant Burk gave an exhibition of what was termed "Lightning Zouave drill," which was very surprising in its execution, and deservedly applauded. At the close of these exhibitions came dancing, with which the evening was completed. A large number of officers of the division were present, among whom were Brigadier-General Varian, commanding Third brigade; Colonel Perley, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, and Major Perley, of the First Colonel McClure, of First division staff, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel McAfee, late of the Twelfth, and many others. The sword offered by Messrs. Baker & McKenney, and J. C. F. Deeken, to be voted for at the fair to be held by Company H, of this regiment, Captain Barthman commanding, were on exhibition. The voting commenced on this evening, and will continue until the evening of the fair, when the sword offered by the last-named firm will be given to the officer of the First division receiving the largest number of votes and that offered by the first-named firm to the second largest number of votes polled.

#### APPEAL OF CAPTAIN ASA C. JONES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1870.  
General Orders No. 2.

The appeal of Captain Asa C. Jones, Company I, Fifty-first regiment National Guard State of New York, from the proceedings, decisions, findings, and sentence of a Brigade Court-martial, convened by Special Orders No. 4, Headquarters Twenty-fourth Brigade National Guard State of New York, May 8, 1869, and from the order of the commanding general of the Twenty-fourth brigade, approving the proceedings, findings, and sentence of said Court-martial, and also from the order and decision of said commanding general of the Twenty-fourth brigade, dismissing appeal made to him in said case, having been referred to the Judge-Advocate-General, in accordance with the provisions of section 280, Military Code, and returned to the Commander-in-Chief with the following opinion:

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL,  
NEW YORK, January 18, 1870.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, transmitting for my examination and report the appeal of Captain Asa C. Jones, Fifty-first regiment National Guard State of New York, from the decision of a Brigade Court-martial, convened by order of the general commanding the Twenty-fourth brigade National Guard State of New York, on the 7th day of June, 1869. I also acknowledge the receipt of the enclosures referred to in your letter, as well as your letter of the 13th inst.

I have carefully examined the record and other papers submitted in this case, and in reply to your queries have the honor to submit the following:

I. I am clearly of the opinion that the appeal of Captain Jones should have been made, in the first instance, to the Commander-in-Chief, and not to the general commanding; and

II. That inasmuch as no appeal was made to the Commander-in-Chief within twenty days after the decision appealed from was made known to the appellant, as required by section 202 of the Military Code, the appeal cannot now be entertained. The papers submitted with your letter show conclusively that more than twenty days had elapsed after the decision appealed from was made known to Captain Jones, before any appeal was taken to the Commander-in-Chief, or notice thereof given. The fact that there appears endorsed on the notice of appeal "Due and personal service of a copy of the within notice of appeal is hereby admitted," does not, in my opinion, relieve the case of this objection. The admission of service by the members of the court and the judge-advocate was purely an act of courtesy, and can neither prejudice nor advance the rights of the accused. If the appeal had been taken within the time prescribed by law, and the officers of the court and the judge-advocate had declined to admit service, the accused would not, in consequence thereof, be estopped from proving the date of the actual service of the notice of appeal. Indeed, in this case there appears, among the papers submitted by the accused, an affidavit of John C. Bennett, that the notice of appeal was served August 16, 1869. It is clear to my mind that the fact not being in accordance with the admission, the endorsement of "Due service" ought not and cannot be construed into an extension of the time provided by law for the taking of an appeal.

The papers enclosed in your letter are herewith returned.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES B. CRAIG, Judge-Advocate-General.

Major-General FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General S. N. Y.

The appeal of Captain Asa C. Jones from the decision of a Brigade Court-martial, and also from the order and decision of the commanding general of the Twenty-fourth brigade, is therefore dismissed.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.  
Official—J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE London Army and Navy Gazette speaks thus highly of the annual report of Mr. Secretary Robeson: "If we regard it in the light of a state paper, we are prepared to admit that it is a most creditable production, and we are equally ready to say that it is an able narrative of the leading events which have of late years occurred in connection not only with the American but with other navies. The Secretary begins with showing the condition in which the present Administration found the Navy, which in March last consisted of 203 vessels, 52 of them iron-clad steamers, and 119 of the 151 wooden vessels being steamers; but the whole force effective for immediate use at that time was 55 ships, with 14 tugs and small vessels. This is a frank and becoming admission, but leaves us in wonder to find that the great maritime nation with which it was generally believed we were running a race for supremacy on the ocean was reduced to so low an ebb so late as last spring."



The following, in regard to Wellington after the battle of Waterloo, is from one of the clever letters of Mary Russell Mitford, published in her memoirs:

Yesterday I went, as you know, to the play with papa, and on our road thither had a very great pleasure in meeting Lord Wellington, just arrived in London, and driving to his own house in an open carriage and six. We had an excellent sight of him, so excellent that I should know him again anywhere, and it was quite refreshing, after all those parading foreigners, emperors, and so forth, to see an honest English hero, with a famous Mitford nose, looking quite happy, without any affectation of bowing and seeming affable. He is a very fine-countenanced man, tanned and weather-beaten, with good dark eyes, and something of the look of the very clever actor of the name of Smith whom they had at Reading two or three years ago. Very few of the populace knew him, but the intelligence spread like wildfire, and Piccadilly looked like a hive of bees in swarming time. A day or two after the frenzy was universal, but the ladies were as mad as maniacs at the full of the moon—the gentlemen only in the first quarter. They were ladies, alas! ladies, who barred up Piccadilly in carriages and on foot; ladies who hired seats at Escudier's for a guinea an hour; ladies who rammed bank notes into the conqueror's hand to get them consecrated by his touch; and ladies who, to obtain a kiss of the same magnanimous hand, threw themselves *tout eploriee* with nosebags at his feet. What could they have done more if it had been the Emperor Napoleon?

STATISTICIANS estimate the total population of the globe at 1,238,000,000 souls. Of this number 360,000,000 belong to the Caucasian race, 552,000,000 to the Mongolian, 190,000,000 to the Ethiopian, 176,000,000 to the Malayan, and 1,000,000 to the Indo-American race. The number of languages spoken is 3,642, and 1,000 different religions are numbered. The annual mortality is put down at 33,333,333, says *Les Mondes*, or 91,554 deaths per day, 3,780 per hour, or 62 per minute. The average of years of life is 33. A quarter of the population die at or before 7 years old, half at 17 or under. Out of 100,000 persons only one reaches the age of 100; one in 500 reaches 90; and one in 100 the age of 60. An eighth part of the male population consists of the military. Of 1,000 individuals who attain the age of 70, 43 are clergymen or public speakers, 30 are agriculturists, 33 workmen, 32 soldiers or employed on military duties, 29 lawyers or engineers, and 24 medical men. Those who devote their energies to the prolongation of life in others appear to be the shortest-lived.

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PORTER—PRYOR.—In San Antonio, Texas, January 6, 1870, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. W. B. Richardson, Captain D. W. PORTER, A. Q. M. U. S. A., to Mrs. FANNIE D. PRYOR, of the above city. (No cards.)

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